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VOL. XVI NO. 46. NEW YORK, SATURDAY; FEBRUARY 9, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

CAPITALISM

IN BRIEF—BULL'S-EYE SHOTS AT ITS PASSING PHASES.

A Russian Adaptation of the Civic Federation—A Rhetorical Figure That Is A Grim Reality—The Itching Palm In Panama—"Emotional Insanity," As Applied to the Capitalist Class—Might and Right, and Japan.

It looks as if the next session of the Civic Federation will be held in the parlors of Premier Stolypin's wife in St. Petersburg, with the Premier as gentleman usher. Premier Stolypin has just issued a Russian translation of a Belmont-Gompers-Mitchell placard. The American production expresses the undying devotion of the Civic Federation to Unionism—only it must not be revolutionary Unionism. The Russian translation reads: "There shall be full freedom of election propaganda—only the propaganda must not be revolutionary."

Is it a figure of rhetoric that class rule is brigand rule? "Hands up!" is the familiar cry on the highwayman's lips when he is about to indulge in a hold-up. "Hands up!" is the order just issued by the Russian Governor General Davidoff to the people who meet him on the streets. That cry—"Hands up!"—may be confidently expected to resound on the streets of American cities, thundered by the brigand capitalist class, unless the working class hastens to overthrow capitalism.

Well may contractors, itching for a contract; capitalists with daughters that pant for foreign titles; idlers of the "gilded youth" hankering after sinecures; broken down political hacks "entitled to a living"; manufacturers who need a market to dump their junk into, and a chump to pay them their prices; talented scribblers who want lucrative berths from which to mold public opinion a la Roosevelt's chum Bishop;—well may these, and all others of their ilk, make hay while the Panama Canal sun shines. An additional appropriation of $2,000,000 is soon to be demanded. Hurry up, that sum is bound to sink amidst the heavy clouds of an American variation to the French Panama Canal Scandal.

"Emotional insanity" may or may not be good ground to save a manslayer from capital punishment. And Harry Thaw may or may not, be entitled to the benefit of the plea. On the same plea, however, the capitalist class, tho' entitled to escape death, would be entitled to a life lock-up in an asylum for irresponsible maniacs. "Emotional insanity" and "degeneracy" are invertible terms.

President Eliot of Harvard and Chancellor Day of Syracuse should not fail to take note of what has happened to Mrs. Sarah Conklin. Once a leading society woman in New Rochelle, where she wallowed in wealth, the lady has just been found in abject destitution in this city. Mrs. Conklin's experience will serve as an illustration of the contention of the above named illustrious economists that wealth does not concentrate but scatter—especially if the selfsame illustriousnesses conceal the fact that Mrs. Conklin's former wealth has not been "partitioned" among the Working Class but has "remained in the family," the Capitalist Class, the surviving members of which gobbled it up.

Welcome must be the announcement, made by the New York State Superintendent of Prisons, to the breed of reformers who delight in cropping the surface. Among these reformers are the set who leave untouched the reeking tenement houses, and strike the war-path against tuberculosis. The State Superintendent of Prisons declares "there is no class among whom the struggle against tuberculosis can be so successfully waged as a prison population." Here you have it, ye anti-tuberculosisists. Just let the tenements reek: that implies letting untouched the cause of popular poverty: that breeds inmates for the prisons: and there tuberculosis can be best fought and prevented—Eureka!

The favorite question, Where are you to get the money from, with which to buy out the corporations? has just received a stunning practical blow in this city. Of course, there is no thought of "buying out." The question is one that implies a false theory. One "buys out" only him who has a right to sell. The American Revolutionary Fathers did not "buy out" King George. The North did not "buy out" the slave holders. At the same time the question implies a false state of facts. It implies that the corporations actually are the creditors of the Nation. Fact is they are its debtors, away above their eyebrows. An inkling of the fact transpired in this city with the Manhattan and Interborough Companies. They are proven to owe over $19,000,000 for franchise taxes alone, and they have just been made to disgorge a $3,170,141.71 installment. There is not a corporation in the land that has not criminally dodged its taxes by perjury and other practices; there is not a corporation in the land that could not be fined millions upon millions for other criminal violations of the statute. Subtract from the alleged "value" of these corporations the taxes they owe and the fines they should pay, and wring out the water—there may be a nickle left. The Social Revolution would not stickle at that figure. It may be chivalrous (sarcastic?) enough to return the said nickle with a hole bored through it, and a pink bow tied through the hole for a memento.

The selection by the President of Ralf Tyler, an Ohio negro, for the $5,000 job of surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, is as far from being an evidence of impartiality towards the negroes, as his selection of Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen and of Clark of the Brotherhood of Conductors to equally fat jobs was an evidence of his love for Labor. It was "politics" in both cases, and, as such, the selections are to the injury, rather than to the benefit of the race or class from which they are made. In the instance of Tyler the selection is meant as a blow to the Presidential competitor Foraker, surely on the whole, a better friend of the negro than Roosevelt; in the instance of Sargent and Clark the selection was made on the principle that bell-wethers are chosen—to lead the working class whither the Roosevelt class needs them.

The Volkszeitung Corporation police spies are at work. Having hitherto failed to draw recruits in this city for the Sherman, McCabe Detective Co., they are now approaching I. W. W. men with the poisonous insinuation conveyed in the following question: "Say," with a wink of the left eye, "how comes it that St. John has been set free, and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are kept under lock and key?"

That Right without Might is powerless, while Right plus Might is omnipotent, or, at least, can perform miracles is a Verity that is now being exemplified in plain view of all peoples, upon an international stage, and with truly Wagnerian scenic mountings. The Chinese have been treated with unqualified injustice by our Government. Being Might-less they remained impotent. The identical injustice was attempted upon the Japanese. Japan being Might-ful a different song is being carrolled in Washington. The Washington despatches narrate that, the California delegation in Congress, being invited to a conference by the President on the Japanese affair and urged to desist "giving Japan further cause for irritation," the former suggested "that Japan's resources would not permit her to make serious trouble," whereupon "the President gave the delegation some surprising information calculated to undeceive them on that point." The despatches close with the observation that "the Californians left the White House convinced that they are facing a dangerous situation."

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party is going into the Spring campaign and has nominated a city ticket as follows: Mayor, J. Billow; City Clerk, M. Billow; City Treasurer, T. M. Davis.

In order to have a place on the ballot it will be necessary to secure seven thousand signatures, which means that all our friends will have to set to work. We call upon all comrades and sympathizers to help us along in securing these signatures. The time is short, for the petitions must be in by the 28th of February. To get them we must set to work at once.

All those wishing to get petitions can do so by writing to the undersigned who wil forward them promptly.

T. M. Davis, 142 Potomac Ave.

A RED-HOT "WHY."

The constitution of the country and the constitutions of the several States, the constitution of Idaho included, guarantee a speedy trial to prisoners.

It is now nearly a year since Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped from their Colorado home and transported to Idaho, there to answer the imaginary charge of having been privy to and, therefore, guilty of the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. One of the reasons, or excuses, or apologies for the kidnapping was the great anxiety of the kidnappers for a speedy trial. A year has passed, the trial is not yet—WHY?

When the "anxious-for-a-trial" prosecution (read persecution) began putting off the trial the excuse given was that the delay was due to "manoeuvres on the part of the defence," which, having appealed to the Supreme Court of the U. S. from the decisions of the Courts below in the habeas corpus proceedings, thereby estopped the Idaho Court from getting into motion. Anybody who knows anything of law knows the reasoning is false. Nevertheless, the persecution faced it through; having the power, it put off the trial "until the U. S. Supreme Court shall have rendered its decision." The Supreme Court has rendered its decision, and yet no trial—WHY?

When the U. S. Supreme Court decided to legalize kidnapping, all pretext for further postponements of the trial was removed. The persecution appeared in lengthy interviews in all its subsidized papers of the land saying they now were going to start the trial—soon, immediately, if not sooner; and they availed themselves of the courtesy of their subsidized press to inform the public that "the murderers would have a fair trial," besides a speedy one; and that the evidence was overwhelming and convincing. Two months, almost, have elapsed since the U. S. Court decision, and since these rhapsodies against "the murderers," and yet no trial—WHY?

Can it be that the persecution has not a shred of evidence—so little evidence that it is now resorting to arson, in order to account for the destruction of "evidence" that never existed—against the men whom it has sought to convict at the bar of public opinion through deliberate falsehood woven out of the whole cloth, by having them decried as "murderers"?

Can it be the persecution is mortally afraid that its own witnesses will break down, turn upon the persecution, and give away the conspiracy, as happened in Colorado with their precious Sterlings, Beckmans and Scotts?

Or can it be that, headed by the Governor of Idaho, the Capitalist Class of the land is bent upon re-rearing the institution of the Bastille, whither persons, displeasing to the powers that be, could, and henceforth again shall, be indefinitely held in durance, and thus virtually convicted, and sentenced to an indefinite period of confinement WITHOUT A TRIAL?

Whatever the answer to the WHY, it is a WHY that is rapidly growing red-hot.

WOMAN

A PRIZE ESSAY, WITH CONTEST OPEN TO ALL, CALLED FOR BY THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK.

WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily interested in anything which pertains to social reform. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general the SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is treated by WOMEN with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bondage. Perhaps too little has been done by those conducting Socialist propaganda work to arouse WOMANKIND to a sense of their obligation to themselves and to the race. Therefore, having in mind the education and organization of our sisters, we, the Socialist Women of Greater New York, OFFER A PRIZE OF $100 (ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF "WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT."

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

(1) The Essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000 words.

(2) It shall be submitted in typewritten form, not later than December 31, 1907.

(3) It shall contain no partisan reference to any particular political or economic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organization.

(4) THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE FOR A BASIS the usual thesis of the modern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with especial reference to her place in the industrial history of capitalist society. It must describe her present position and prove that only through the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be emancipated.

(5) Where authorities are referred to or statistics are quoted, EXACT DATA as to sources must be included. The essay, being designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid tests as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT and SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

Three competent judges, to be announced within a few days, will pass upon the manuscripts submitted.

The urgent need of the work here undertaken need not be emphasized. It is intended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shall be distributed by the hundred thousands. Funds are needed for this purpose. Cherishing the hope that very marked results may follow this effort, the Socialist Women of Greater New York invite the cooperation of all Socialists.

All Socialist and Labor papers are requested to copy.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. Mary Street, New York City.

GOOD FOR ARKANSAS!

S. P. "DESERTERS" AND "TRAITORS" READY TO ORGANIZE THE STATE FOR THE S. L. P. AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Pine Bluff, Ark., January 18.—In view of the fact that Arkansas claims to "lead the Socialist movement of the world" as a revolutionary party, I find that my own and Peter Winter's withdrawal, together with several other members (enough to form a Section of the S. L. P.), has demonstrated the futility of trying to reconcile two irreconciliables. Traitors! Deserters!! is the yell of rage emanating from these quasi-revolutionary leaders of the Socialist party.

It seems strange to me that after taking the privilege of adopting the Socialist Labor Party's platform in State convention last May, and endorsing the I. W. W., they should be ashamed of acknowledging the position and in rage yell "Deserter"! at one who has acknowledged the theft, and makes reparation by withdrawal in order to place himself on revolutionary ground. Our withdrawals in Arkansas prove the distinction between the S. L. P.-I. W. W. and the S. P.-A. F. of L. irreconciliable.

The S. P. of Arkansas can make no logical claims to a revolutionary position in the class struggle while its membership is an integral part of the national S. P. Based upon State autonomy, the S. P. becomes a mere political machine, hand in glove with the A. F. of L. on the economic field, for the division of the working class, not its solidarity. It is the political offspring of A. F. of L. craft trade unionism and is ashamed, or afraid, to acknowledge its parent.

How can Arkansas assume a proletarian, revolutionary position while affiliated with a national party claiming neutral ground or repudiating the only revolutionary program in economic organization for the solidarity of the working class? Their assumption will not bear the light of reason. While Arkansas is affiliated with the national Socialist party, her revolutionary S. L. P. platform and endorsement of the I. W. W., but gives the lie to her actions, and commits the double sin of betraying both State autonomy or no State autonomy; in the last analysis, Arkansas is as responsible for the Socialist national party as bourgeois Wisconsin and as much a part of its sin of having about two hundred platforms and innumerable constitutions, as any other State.

But they hope to reform the party from within. Its reformation is its destruction. The moment it takes revolutionary ground in unity convention with the S. L. P. that party (S. P.) can make no apology for its existence. The New Jersey State Unity Convention has proven that already. A unity convention can only result in the destruction of the Socialist party as at present organized. There is no point upon which capitalistic institutions (and I recognize the Socialist party as nothing else, with pseudo reform platforms on the political field alone), can find a common ground to unite with a revolutionary movement.

We demand, and the question is too serious to be trifled with. the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. No compromise or truckling to the American Federation of Labor to catch votes or to harmonize two irreconciliable positions can result in anything good for the working class. The S. P. cannot be both a revolutionary and reform party at the same time. It will have to come to S. L. P.-I. W. W. or go to the bourgeois reform element. If it comes to a revolutionary position it can come only to the S. L. P. as the only revolutionary political movement representing the economic solidarity of the working class.

Comrades: We have delayed long enough! We are revolutionists with all that the term implies, or we are not. Scientifically, our position can be determined only on the ground of the class struggle. To which class do you belong? No capitalist-class-endorsed A. F. of L. or S. P. as its political offspring, can delegate to you your emancipation from wage slavery. None are capable of delegating to you your liberty. You must take it for yourself. The struggle is to the death. Either the capitalist class must go or your slavery will intensify with ever increasing power. The capitalist class have shown you they never will yield and it is up to you to force the issue. Economic solidarity, backed by your brain in manipulating the tools of production, makes a more powerful weapon for the overthrow of your enemies than the very guns which your brain and brawn is manufacturing to place in the hands of enemies to kill you with.

Your emancipation will be no child's play of make believe. It is a deadly conflict between you and the capitalist class, as bitter and deep as hell itself.

Arkansas will have to choose as well as Wisconsin, and the division will be upon the same revolutionary program of the I. W. W.-S. L. P. REVOLUTIONARY, or the A. F. of L.-S. P. CAPITALIST REFORM. What will you do?

We want to organize, we revolutionists. "We must get active," and I am requested to ask you for the necessary authority and material to start the revolutionary party in Arkansas. We are strong enough here to start the first Section of the S. L. P. in this State. The fight has begun and we might as well get off our coats. Once started, just watch us "traitors" and "deserters" smoke.

Yours for the revolution,

Clinton Simonton,
Station No. 1, Pine Bluff.

BOHN IN BROOKLYN

Addresses an Appreciative Audience in S. P. Hotbed.

Frank Bohn's lecture on Revolutionary Ideals and Tactics was well received by an appreciative audience Jan. 26 at Mauschhart's Hall, Harmon street and Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn. This is a hotbed of S. P.-ism.

Bohn explained the utter uselessness of reforms as a means of establishing justice and pointed out that in order to overthrow capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic the working class must be properly equipped. Class conscious political action by the working class, he declared, was an absolutely necessary course, but he also emphasized the great importance of industrial organization, so that the working class will be fully prepared to carry out its programme of taking over the machinery of production and operating it for the benefit of all the people who are willing to work.

When the chairman called for questions one of the audience rose and inquired why the two Socialist parties do not unite. The speaker replied that the S. L. P. would appoint a committee at any time to meet a committee of the S. P. for the purpose of effecting unity. He called attention to the New Jersey Unity Conference pamphlets which, together with other booklets, were for sale at the rear of the hall. About twenty pamphlets were sold. The collection netted $3.80. The chairman called attention to the Socialist lectures to be held at Ortner's Hall, 574 Broadway, Brooklyn, February 9, also at Turn Hall, 16th street, on February 10.

EBERT'S LECTURE.

"Early American Labor Organizations" Closely Followed by Large Audience.

The lecture on Early American Labor Organizations by Justus Ebert January 30 at Arlington Hall, 23 East 8th street, was well attended, and was followed by many interesting and well answered questions.

Ebert traced the growth of the trade unions from the opening of the nineteenth century to 1870-80, and showed how they had, by severe struggles, won the right to organize, and also reduced the work day from 14 and 16 hours to 10, in many industries; besides inaugurating the eight-hour movement, and increasing wages. He characterized early labor organization as formative; proceeding in its evolution from an undeveloped industrialism to an undeveloped craftism.

On February 13 the supplementray lecture, Modern American Labor Organizations will trace the later developments of these tendencies, and the growth of trades unionism since the decade 1870-80.

The collection amounted to $6.50

Frank Bohn delivered the second of his lectures "The Commodity Labor Power" on February 6.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Owing to the circumstances that, if the De Leon lecture on "Industrialism," announced to take place on next Feb. 3 in the afternoon at Parson's Theatre, were held on that date, it would become impossible for the Russian revolutionist, Gregory Gerchouni, now in this country on a short tour, to address the people of Hartford ,the De Leon meeting stands postponed for two weeks by mutual arrangement.

Accordingly, the address by Daniel De Leon on "Industrialism" will be delivered on Sunday, February 17th, at 3 p. m., Parsons Theatre.

The tickets sold for February 3 will remain good. Ticket sellers should make it their business to notify their customers of the changed date.

GOODING BACKING DOWN.

"Proofs" That Never Existed Alleged To Have Been Destroyed by Fire.

Cripple Creek, Col., February 1.—Through a fire yesterday, alleged to have been caused by a combustible liquid, the persecutors of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone now pretend that certain "documentary evidence, photographs, and other valuable papers" that they expected to use against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, are reported to have been destroyed. The combination lock on the safe has been affected by the heat, and it is impossible to open it and ascertain the extent of the damage.

The fire is as mysterious as the train-wreckings which the agents of the Mine Owners' Association perpetrated in order to involve the W. F. of M., and which those agents confessed on the trials was their own work.

CONGRESSIONAL

A QUEER DEBATE AND VOTE ON FREE EVENING LECTURES.

Of the Men Who Have Made Lavish Appropriations at the Dictation of Railroads for Railroad Stockholders Benefit, One Set Offers and Another Begrudges a $1,500 Appropriation for Public Lectures.

On last January 28th a spirited debate, quite a little breeze, sprang up in the House on a bill authorizing the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, to maintain a series of free evening lectures. The provision for the free lectures had been offered before as an amendment to the appropriation bill. On a point of order the amendment had been thrown out. Now the matter came up directly, and the proposition was finally adopted. The objections raised to the bill as well as the arguments advanced in its favor are of interest beyond the District of Columbia. In a nutshell, "general enlightenment" was advanced as a reason for, while, as reason against, the argument was that these lectures were meant "simply to create a place to give employment to somebody," and that that was the only "good meant to be accomplished." As is obvious, the economic question was really the question on the tapis. How was it handled?

The attacks of the opposition—conducted mainly by Madden of Illinois, Shackleford of Pennsylvania, James of Kentucky and Sims of Tennessee—drew from those in favor of the bill the following admissions:—the free lectures had been given, not in any public school building, where, at least theoretically, poor school children and their parents would be attracted, but were given in the Carnegie Library; the preponderating element in the audience was not made up of youths whose education was to be rounded up, but of adults in search of diversion, amounting to 20,000; the subjects were not of a post graduate nature, but were of the elite salon nature intended to promote the superficial conversation of such circles: among the subjects mentioned were "Spanish architecture," "Tone and tone producing qualities," "Bird notes," "A night in the nether world," etc. In other words, the posture of those who favored the bill—besides not denying the charge of the opposition that what they were after was to furnish places for placemen—was the posture of the Roman politicians who furnished the Roman? plebs? with? panem? et? circenses," bread and circus exhibitions, with this marked difference, however, that the Roman prototype of the modern politician defrayed out of his own pockets the costs of his demagoguery, whereas the modern politician sought popularity at the expense of the public treasury. This point was hinted at quite sharply by Stephens of Texas.

While the advocates of the bill came out much damaged from the thumpings of their opponents, these opponents came out in even worse plight—from their own thumpings administered to themselves by themselves in expressions that shamelessly betrayed the narrow horizon that bounded their minds. This set was typified by Sims of Tennessee. Sims closed his speech of grotesque witticism with this tirade:

"Take this entire list of subjects from one end to the other and I could beat any man in my district who would run for office and claim to be a laboring man who would favor the expenditure of money for such purposes as this. One-half of this comes from the people of your State and mine, where they learn the bird notes from their own birds and at their own expense, and I think the amendment is a just one. If the people of the District of Columbia and the laboring people here want these lectures, let them pay for them, because we in our country do not need to know anything about nights in the nether world, about Spanish architecture, about bird notes, about vacation days in Scotland, about how to go around the world in forty minutes, or anything else covered by these lectures here."

When it is considered that the whole amount involved amounted to only $1,500, one knows not which side to award the palm of niggardliness to. This curious episode closed with a significant vote. The bill was carried by 112 ayes against 104 nays—153 not voting.

W. W. Cox, National Organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, is now located in Springfield. For information, making arrangements for meetings, addressing organizations, and the procuring of literature, call or address Room 16, Fortune's Hotel, Sixth and Jefferson streets.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES

[Note.—Contributions under this head are invited from old-time Party members. Aside from their historic value such articles will serve to instruct and consequently warn against future pitfalls in the path of the Labor Movement.]

By M. D. Fitzgerald, New York.

The New York City daily newspapers viciously denounced the men who had assembled at the meeting in Tompkins Square in the year 1873 to commemorate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. I being a very youthful member of the old Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and having so often heard the fierce denunciations hurled against the brotherhood by leading members of the Catholic hierarchy, notably Cardinal Cullen of the Dublin archdiocese, that at once a feeling of sympathy with the so-called Communists or Socialists of the 1873 period was aroused within me.

The fact that I was yet in 1873, a minor, accounted for my miraculous escapes from one or all of the many bourgeois societies into which nearly all young Irishmen were seduced, mainly to boost up some one or more of their countrymen to political office, all in the name of patriotism. Very often men have thus been forced upon the suffrages of the Irish people that were in no sense representative of the dignity and aspirations of our race as represented by Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, and the grand galaxy of brilliant Irishmen who formed that grand organization of United Irishmen in 1798, whose object was to establish in Ireland a Republican form of government guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to all her inhabitants. The Fenian Brotherhood was the lineal successor of this magnificent body of men, who now stand out in the light of history as great men, in comparison with the political trimmers and compromisers of to-day who prate of "Irish Freedom" and "Irish Liberty" while supporting, here, where we have a Republic, a form of industrial slavery that bodes the destruction of the Republic that has been founded at the cost of great human sacrifice, and in opposition to an almost world wide hatred of its fundamental principles.

On making the acquaintance of Justus Schwab, John Swinton, P. J. McGuire and a number of other Socialists of the 1873 period, I found that the word-pictures of them and the movement they were supposed to represent, as portrayed by the New York Press, were malicious, misleading and entirely false. Whatever may now be said of the very many so-called militant Socialists who formed the embryonic nucleus of the "Socialistic Labor Party," that had a merely local existence on the "East Side" of New York, in a few assembly districts, at this time, I must say of my friend Justus H. Schwab that he was then a fearless, honest, and zealous advocate of Socialism as he understood it. He was a handsome man, very much devoted to his wife and children. He and his associates evidently had the French Revolution and its phases constantly in their minds. Anyhow Justus always warmly greeted me with the title "Citizen Fitzgerald." "There," said he as he laid his hand on the handsome granite balustrade that led into the then new Post Office building (1878), to Posmaster Jame's private room, wherein was being held the first public meeting of the first Congressional Labor Committee, appointed by the United States Congress to consider the Labor Problem, "There, Citizen Fitzgerald, is a sample of the buildings we shall erect and maintain in the Socialist Commonwealth."

We appeared with Doctor Doual, of New Jersey, as Socialistic Labor delegates. I appeared in behalf of the Bartenders and Hotel Help of New York City. Abraham S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper's son-in-law, was chairman of the Congressional Committee. The manner in which he put the pretty trick questions to that well educated old man (Dr. Doual) whose honesty of purpose was clearly evident, led me to form a disgust for Democratic and Republican political leaders, that seems to grow stronger with me as the evidences of their duplicity and charlatanism become more apparent as the years roll by.

My departure from New York for Connecticut in the year 1879, and the launching of the "New Departure" movement, the Irish National League, enlisted my entire efforts and energy outside of those necessary to obtain a living. This fact, and the lack of organization of the Socialist Movement withdrew me from active participation in the Socialist Movement until it entered the political field in Massachusetts, where I had gone from Connecticut. The Lynn comrades, George R. Peare, Charles N. Wentworth, Charles Bahm, Fred Oelcher, and very many other comrades whose names I cannot at this writing recall, were then very militant Socialists, and are to this day. From them and a study of "Capital" by Karl Marx, aided by The People, I became as I now remain, a firm adherent of the Socialist Labor Party, and its Trade Union policy.

In looking back over the early period of Socialist activity, I am at a loss to find satisfactory reasons for the falling away of so many stalwart Socialists and their organifiing a rival party to the tried and true Socialist Labor Party. I can account for Justus Schwab leaving the Socialist Movement and joining the Anarchist movement—if there is such a thing as an organized movement of Anarchy, outside of that created by the small capitalists—from the fact that there was in his time no Socialist organization.

My maiden vote, cast in 1878, was for the Greenback ticket, headed by Cooper and Carey. Excepting those votes, I always cast my vote for the nominees of the Socialistic Labor Party—the latter was not then a unit for political action; this and subsequent periods have been so concisely and truthfully stated in Justus Ebert's latest contribution to modern Socialist literature under the title of "American Industrial Evolution," that it is not necessary for me to go over the ground.

Justice Schwab, like the present day "borers from within" believed that the rising intelligence (?) of the Trade Union movement would develop a phalanx of Socialist Apostles. The very opposite has resulted, and every labor fakir from Powderly down to Gompers and Mitchell are irreconcilable enemies of the true Socialist movement, and will continue so as long as the Trades Union movement remains a job trust.

Schwab and a few more of his time became discouraged, because their propaganda, chiefly conducted in his lager beer saloon, produced little or no results. Yet, perhaps, they did the best they could with the scanty funds and scantier literature at their disposal.

Christianity, not Capitalism, seemed with them to be an objective point of attack. On the side wall of the saloon at 50 First street a black crayon picture was drawn showing the "Globe" or earth. An Apostle of Liberty (?) had surmounted the apex bearing a flag, on the top of the staff a Phygrian cap of Liberty was blown backward by the breeze that expanded the black flag. That is the entire crayon was in black carbon on a yellow painted wall; the figure stood upon a fallen cross, emblematic, I suppose of a triumph of Socialism over Christianity.

Perhaps it is this portrayal of the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of individuals in the old Socialist Movement, that leads to so much misunderstanding of the scientific principles of Socialism by its present opponents. Can any one tell me the precise reasons why men of known probity and high intelligence like T. C. Brophy, P. F. O'Neil, Squire E. Putney, David Taylor, and John H. Finn, who formed the first English speaking Section of the S. L. P. in Haverhill, Mass., left the Socialist Movement, and, either by their apathy, or aggressive attitude against the S. L. P., have become enemies of the movement? None of these men are vote catchers or office seekers in the sense of the Hillquits, Maillys, Careys, et al., of the S. P.

That the hostile attitude of the S. L. P. to Capitalist Trade Unionism is in a measure responsible for their falling by the wayside cannot be doubted. But it is not the real reason. Would it not be a good idea to open the columns of the Party Press, S. L. P. and S. P., and let these men state, for the benefit of correct future estimation of their judgment, just what in their opinion should be now done in the way of organizing and preparing the way for the establishment of the Socialist Republic?

Personally I believe that the hedging policy adopted by the Socialist party, and endorsed by some members of the Socialist Labor Party, is a very pusillanimous one, and can never win the respect or confidence of any self-respecting body of the working class. The drilling and disciplining that the wage earners and salaried class are now subject to by Capitalism is an immense stride toward the formation of the Socialist Republic. What I mean by this will be better understood by those who have studied and understand that small but very instructive pamphlet published by the New York Labor News Co., "Socialism Reduced from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels, translated from the German by Daniel De Leon. The recapitulation showing the transit or evolution from the handmade or artisan method of production to the factory system and the organization of the latter into the immense State, National, and International Trusts, and syndicates, that are finally to be taken over by the organized proletariat, is a prophetic vision, that is even now partially realized.

But, I ask, can the proletariat be scientifically organized by men having the knowledge, honesty, and ability necessary for the task, if they, the organizers, persist in trying to reform a Feudalistic, Monarchistic and Capitalistic form of Trades Unionism such as is represented by the American Federation of Labor and its kindred associations? The men who talk of doing this remind me of the Pastor, trustees, and congregation of the Southern Methodist Church who "Resolved to build a new church out of the bricks in the old one, and to worship in the old church until the new one was built."

A quarter of a century ago, when the S. L. P. movement was wrecked, or rather its formation prevented, by the Greenback, Henry George, Single Tax, and the pure and simple trades union movement, if the Schwabites and Druryites, et al., had the courage and honesty, and intelligence necessary to have laid the foundation for a Trades Union, based upon the foundations of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that virile youngster that aroused the cream of the American proletariat and has helped in the establishment of the Industrial Workers of the World, we would not now be confronted by a so-called Trades Union movement that the capitalist class and press with its instinctive perception recognize as "A bulwark against Socialism."

It may be laid down as an axiom that you cannot approach an object by walking away from it, therefore, if there is sufficient intelligence to be found in the American proletaire, who to-day represent the working class of the entire world, and I believe there is, the first step toward the object, the establishment of the Socialist Republic is an organization, political and economic in its aspect, bringing together the best talent procurable in the various arts, sciences and industries, forming them into a solid phalanx, casting their ballots for Socialism in the political field, while solidifying and preparing to assume the reins of industry when the latter can no longer be held by a class representative of a system that is fast approaching its own dissolution, caused by the inherent contradictions of its wage-system upon which it is resting like an inverted pyramid.

Two thousand men organized for political propaganda, on the lines laid down and followed by the Socialist Labor Party, can do more effective work in enlightening the main body of the working class, than if forty times that number were organized in a kind of an india-rubber organization like that of the party of many names and many tactics, the Socialist party.

Just before I went to Washington, D. C., from Boston Common, Mass., with the "Massachusetts Industrial Delegation" bearing a petition of the unemployed in that memorable year or years 1893-94, a vast amount of agitation was carried on by the organization of a small body composed of S. L. P. men, silverites, Single Taxers, and some so-called Anarchists. The S. L. P. men did all the work and contributed most of the funds to the Headquarters, a house at No. 20 Oak street, Boston. Here Morrison I. Swift was "nursed" by the S. L. P., here every freak from Maine to California exhausted his or her hot air bag, with the result that the agitation carried on made much of the discontent springing from lack of employment, but brought forth no fruit of use in building for the Socialist Republic. The last time I met its centre piece, Morrison I. Swift, in Boston he was busy getting his book on "The Marriage Question" placed on the market. In reply to my question, "Where do you now stand politically?" He said: "Nowhere. We must first destroy the Church and Christianity." Mr Swift is a scholar, a gentleman, an irreconcilable agitator, his lurid literature would consume a vast mental prairie, and leave not a stubble for any one or anything to fasten an idea on. Yet Mr. Swift is a fair type of some of the men who figured pyrotechnically in the Massachusetts Socialist Movement from the early 90's up to the celebrated flasco of 1899.

The S. L. P. organiaztion wasted much energy upon material of this kind. I once asked P. F. O'Neil if Mr. Swift belonged to the party. "No," said Pat, "we are nursing him."

One year later I asked him why does not Mr. I. Swift join our party. Pat replied: "Swift says he does not want to put his head in a bag." I never understood what Swift meant by this.

H. N. Casson and his Labor Church was another "powerful auxiliary" "nursed" by the Massachusetts S. L. P. Some of the comrades taught Cathechism (?) in the Church—the Church, that was like the mustard seed, destined to spread and spread until the Pope of Rome, Capitalism, and everything except itself was knocked sky-high. The grocery store, and boot and shoe store emanations from the Church, were to spread, and spread, until they commercialized the whole world. Members of the Lynn Section who pointed out the fallacy of these undertakings were scoffed at by the Churchites and Co-operationists. Keir Hardie addressed the Churchites in Lynn. I did not hear him. It was said that the Pope would not allow me to attend the Church. They meant the Pope at Rome; Daniel De Leon was not yet, at that time, exalted by these gentlemen to the Popedom of the S. L. P.

The Lynn Section provided a printing press for H. N. Casson who was a brilliant writer, and a very enthusiastic Socialist, until the Church theory got possession of his gray matter. In a short time the press destined to print S. L. P. propaganda was run on the 16 to 1 principle, 16 words for all kinds of idiosyncrasies and one word for straight Socialism. One of his own pamphlets circulated was to show how any Lynn shoemaker could become "Greater than Jesus Christ." He and Mr. James Carey of Haverhill became self-elected editors of that powerful (?) labor press that furnished papers to the East from St. Louis under Sanderson. The People was tabooed in Lynn and Haverhill while the S. L. P. got the blame for all the lurid journalism that was being floated skyward.

About this time I visited Haverhill. I think Comrade McDonald, who was one of the belligerents in the protest meeting held in Dublin to protest against "The Queen's Jubilee" being celebrated there, was with me. We had 1,000 or more copies of The People for distribution in Haverhill. Mr. Carey had his "Haverhill Labor" paper, and after I had stayed up till 4 o'clock in the morning talking with him trying to make him clear on what Socialism really meant, I failed. He said The People was a "scurrilous sheet, and not fit to be circulated." I finally compelled him to admit that this opinion was based upon a letter sent to The People by T. C. Brophy, in which he alluded to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lease as one of the demi-monde. Brophy having met the lady in New York City was qualified to write about the celebrated "Mary Ellen" who was another meteoric Socialist (?) who at this time threatened to eclipse another nursling of the S. L. P. the renowned Martha Moore Avery, who recently joined her "intellectual forces" in union with the "philosophical" cigarmaker David Goldstein.

One of the celebrated questions of Mrs. M. M. A. whenever she heard of a novice appearing on the S. L. P. lecture platform was: "Are you quite sure he knows his doctrine?" On one occasion at a public meeting of the S. L. P. in Lynn Laster's Hall, I stated from the platform that the members of the Socialist Labor Party freely gave their time and also their money for the furtherance of the cause of the abolition of wage slavery, and that if the working class paid less heed to paid orators it would be better for them. Mrs. M. M. A. rebuked me for this statement saying "my regular price for all lectures is three dollars, this or nothing."

Looking back over this period a feeling of regret fills my mind that these forces have all been lost to the Socialist Movement. Of course many comrades may say it was the tares growing amid the wheat. If this is true great care should be used in admitting persons to a guiding position in the S. L. P. or I. W. W. movement who have any pet hobby or patented panacea to usher out the capitalist system and usher in the Socialist Republic. If the energy that was wasted in Massachusetts alone, from 1890 to 1900, had been concentrated on the Socialist Movement and not diverted by sentimentalists and intellectuals the Party and Party Press would have been placed in an even better position than it is now. However I never felt more satisfied than now with the general aspect of Party affairs, or more confident of final success

DE LEON TOUR.

Arrangements for the tour of Daniel De Leon are now so far advanced as to permit the announcement that the opening address will be made Sunday, March 3, at New Castle, Pa. The tour will take from six to eight weeks and all important cities west of St. Louis will be visited. Most of the important points have been heard from, invariably requesting a date. Some slow sections, however, are urged to send answers to my late letter without further delay, so that dates may be assigned.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

By H. B. Hoffman, N. Y.

Whether the debate on the political situation is closed or not it is up to the editor of the Daily People to reply to the following trite questions and answers. And as no comment can be made without presenting the matter from which the argument is drawn I would be pleased to see this contribution printed in full:

The questions are addressed to an S. L. P. man:

1. "Are you a revolutionary body?" "We are and decidedly so."

2. "Very well. If, then, you are a political party you are organized to enforce or evolve legislative enactments?" (Hesitatingly). "Yes we are organized for legislative purposes."

3. "And yet you call yourself revolutionary. Legislation within the capitalist state, in order to be declared valid, must be of a mild constitutional nature. It must partake of the capitalists' notion of validity. It must harmonize with the existing order of things, does it not?" "Yes."

"So that if you harmonize with the capitalist state you can effect reforms, radical or ultra radical but such reforms are drawn within the boundary lines of private property. In fact you succeed in palating rotten conditions you ease the lot of the workingman and make him able to bear up. You unconsciously harmonize the workingman to existing conditions because you build up a hope in him that you are there to help him, and that through legislation. You are in fact doing the work of the reformer which he as a useful lieutenant of the capitalist can better do himself. Hearst can bring about more reforms through legislation in a shorter time than can five revolutionary parties.

"You furthermore build up a false hope which the working class will not forgive you, when they realize the emptiness of it. As a conscious Socialist you know that the capitalist is well entrenched; legislatures, courts and police, make up his armaments of war, all effective legislation can be nullified by the courts which are generally not of an elective nature. You know the helplessness of your situation and yet you would goad the workers on and make them believe in the strength of legislation."

"No! No! We are in politics for agitational purposes," answers the disturbed S. L. P. man.

"Ha! ha! in politics for agitational purposes! Were I not fully conscious of your extreme honesty I would call you a knave. As it is I am content to think you are in the wrong.

"A political party means something. It has its classical mission which is popularly understood. A political party is a body either in office or trying to get in office. It nominates men for especial offices. In coming before the electors it makes certain specific promises which it also promises to enforce if elected. Absurd is it not to imagine that it can masquerade as a political party with no political party with no political intentions. Absurd is it not to simply spread agitational propaganda and yet go to the trouble of organizing a political body. It is misrepresentation, culminating in a farcical tragedy. And how absurd would it be to practice both politics and agitational propaganda thro' a political party and yet sustain its revolutionary character of the body. It is a reformers carnival with the fitting mask of the masquerader."—H. B. Hoffman, 7 W. 116th St., N. Y. City.

[Again let, first of all, the significant fact be recorded that, along with his predecessors, this week's opponent of the S. L. P. position also leaves unanswered the question put by The People at the beginning of this discussion—how can the ranks of the I. W. W., of the revolutionary army, intended to take and hold the means of production, etc., recruit the necessary forces for that eventful and final act of the revolution if it starts by rejecting the civilized method of settling social disputes, offered by the political platform, and plants itself instead upon the principle of physical force only?

Surely none can claim the question to be a trick, or unfair. Men who aim at the overthrow of the capitalist system; men who recognize the necessity of a revolutionary economic organization of the working class to accomplish the revolution; finally men who reject the civilized method of social warfare, political action;—such men certainly owe to the public, the working class public, an answer to the question put above—how do you expect to recruit your forces?

The persistent avoidance to answer this question justifies the conclusion that it is unanswerable; that it knocks the bottom from under the notion of rejecting political action; that indeed, the question needs but to be put in order to expose the error of the notion. Nor is the evasion at all concealed by an answer which puts other questions and, as Hoffman does this week, himself furnishes a series of answers unwarranted, in the main, by the exhaustive answers given by The People to previous correspondents on the subject, and the well known posture of the S. L. P. in the premises.

The facts in the case are simply these: The Socialist party asserts that political action is all-sufficient to emancipate the Working Class. "Elect us to office," it says, "and we will emancipate you."

Whatever there is intellectually clear and clean in the Labor Movement readily sees through the error; it even sees deeper and perceives that such a body, if it does not start corrupt, must inevitably degenerate into a fraud upon the proletariat. The emancipation of the proletariat, that is, the Socialist Republic, can not be the result of legislative enactment. No bunch of office holders will emancipate the proletariat. The emancipation of the proletariat can only be the mass-action of the proletariat itself, "moving in," taking possession of the productive powers of the land.

This correct, this indisputable position leads directly to the principle that the revolutionary proletariat can not fulfill its historic mission unless it is so organized economically, that it can take possession integrally, shed the slough of the capitalist political State, and assume the reigns of industrial administration of the country. The industrially organized revolutionary Union, in short, the I. W. W., was the product of this insight into things.

This position, by reason of its very purity, brought its lees along with it. An element there arose, which—whether nauseated by the unavoidable corruption in the pure and simple political Socialist party; or whether, dazzled by the very brilliancy of the position itself, disabled them from seeing aught but that—contends that political action should be wholly discarded; accordingly, that the I. W. W. should drop the political clause from its preamble where it expresses the necessity of uniting the working class "on the political as well as on the industrial field."

The I. W. W. denies the soundness of such a position. It goes further; it points to the fatal error involved in the same. The rejection of political action would throw the I. W. W. back upon the methods of barbarism—physical force exclusively. Where, as in Russia, no other method exists, none other can be taken up. Where, however, as in the rest of the Western Civilization, especially in America, the civilized method exists of public agitation, and of peaceful submission to the counting of the ballots that express the contending views;—where such methods exist, the man or organization that rejects them does so at his or its peril. This is especially the case in the capitalist America of to-day. The capitalist class, however powerful is not omnipotent. It feels constrained to render at least external homage to the Genius of the Age. The Genius of the Age demands free speech and a free vote. So soon, however, as a Labor Organization were to reject the peaceful trial of strength, the capitalist class would be but too delighted to apply the system of Russian Terrorism. The long and short of it all is that the physical force organization of the revolution could not gather the necessary recruits. On the other hand, clad in the vestments of civilized, fully civilized conflict, the I. W. W. recognizes the indispensable usefulness of political agitation whereby it may demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class; whereby it may preach and teach the reasons therefor; whereby it may express its willingness to abide by the fiat of the ballot, that is, by the peaceful trial of strength; and by reason of such conduct, recruit, drill and organize the physical force which it may need in order to safeguard the civilized because peaceful victory that it has striven to win. Putting the matter in a nut-shell—without the revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class the day of Socialist political victory would be the day of its defeat; without the revolutionary political action of Socialism, the revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class can not be fully shaped for action.

The Socialist Labor Party represents this view. Though recognizing its preponderatingly economic importance, it perceives its incidental political necessity.

"Ha!" cries out Hoffman, our this week's opponent. "A masquerade!"

The ways of civilization are no mask on the face of civilized man. The ways of civilization are part and parcel of the civilized man's being: they sharply mark the profile of his face.

For the same reason, and by the identical principle, that Sherman's defeat in the I. W. W. could be encompassed only by the policy of those delegates who went to last September's convention sincerely believing, not masked with the belief, that the man was honest, but who soon as they found him out a scoundrel, grabbed him by the slack of his reputation and threw him out of the Convention and the I. W. W.,—for the same reason, and by the identical principle the overthrow of the Capitalist Class will be the work of those men only with whom the ways of civilization are, not a mask but part of their nature; men who insist upon exhausting the ways of civilization, and who, when Capitalism shall have dropped its mask, will be found ready to resort to the ways of barbarism—all the more determinedly so because the method is repellant to the civilized cause that they are the apostles of.

For the same reason, and by the identical principle, that Sherman would have remained in possession of both the convention and the I. W. W. if the policy of those delegates had prevailed who went to the convention convinced in advance of the man's scoundrelism, and who wanted to throw him out from the start,—for the same reason, and by the identical principle, the Capitalist Class would remain enthroned if the policy were to prevail of that impatient and angry element who reject in advance the expectation of a peaceful trial of strength, and would start with resort to physical force.

The S. L. P. ballot demands the unconditional surrender of, the Capitalist Class. The S. L. P., accordingly preaches the Revolution, teaches the Revolution, and thereby enables the recruiting and organizing of the physical force element requisite to enforce the Revolution. The S. L. P. does all this, including the latter, because it strikes the posture of holding the Ruling Class to the civilized method of a peaceful trial of strength.

May be the S. L. P. will triumph at the hustings, that is, win out and be rightly counted. In this case the S. L. P. would forthwith dissolve; the political State would be ipso facto abolished; the industrially and integrally organized proletariat will without hindrance assume the administration of the productive powers of the land. Is this impossible? We admit it is highly improbable.

More likely is the event of S. L. P. triumph at the polls, but defeat by the election inspectors, or resistance, as the Southern slave-holders did at the election of Lincoln. In that case also the S. L. P. would forthwith dissolve into its economic organization. That body, having had the opportunity to recruit and organize its forces, and the civilized method of peaceful trial of strength having been abandoned, the Might of the proletariat will then be there, free to resort to the last resort, and physically mop the earth with the barbarian Capitalist Class.

Most likely, however, the political expression of the I. W. W. will not be afforded the time for triumph at the polls. Most likely the necessities of capitalism will, before then, drive it to some lawless act that will call forth resistance. A strike will break out; capitalist brutality will cause the strike to spread; physical, besides moral support, will pour in from other and not immediately concerned branches of the Working Class. A condition of things—economic, political, social-atmospheric—will set in, akin to the condition of things in 1902, at the time of the great coal miners strike, or in 1894, at the time of the Pullman-A. R. U. strike. What then? The issue will then depend wholly upon the degree, in point of quality and in point of quantity, that the organization of the I. W. W. will have reached. If it has reached the requisite minimum, then, that class-instinct of the proletariat that Marx teaches the Socialist to rely upon, and the chord of which the Capitalist Class instinctively seeks, through its labor fakirs, to keep the Socialist from touching, will readily crystallize around that requisite I. W. W. minimum of organization. The Working Class would then be organically consolidated. Further efforts for a peaceful measuring of strength would then have been rendered superfluous by Capitalist barbarism. Capitalism would be swept aside forthwith. For this consummation, however, in the eventuality under consideration, be it remembered, the I. W. W. must have reached the requisite quantitative and qualitative minimum of perfection, AND THAT IN TURN WILL DEPEND UPON THE FREENESS OF ITS PREVIOUS AGITATIONAL WORK. A FREEDOM THAT IT NEVER COULD ENJOY EXCEPT IT PLANTS ITSELF UPON THE PRINCIPLE THAT RECOGNIZES THE CIVILIZED METHOD OF PEACEFUL TRIAL OF STRENGTH—THE POLITICAL BALLOT.

Accordingly it all comes back and boils down to the question, How is the I. W. W. to recruit and organize its forces if it starts with the absolute rejection of the political ballot?

All talk concerning the thorns that beset the political stalk are beside the question. Such talk our opponents should reserve for the pure and simple political Socialist party men. Addressed to the S. L. P. men, such talk is superfluous and inconsequential—as inconsequential as would be extensive dissertations on the stench that periodically is felt in dissecting rooms, and of the diseases such

(Continued on page five)

TRADES UNIONISM

ITS CAUSE AND EVOLUTION—FROM CRAFT TO INDUSTRIALISM—ITS RELATION TO SOCIALISM.

To the capitalists, trades unionism is an important subject. They regard it both as a danger and a safeguard; a danger when animated by working class motives and principles; a safeguard when controlled by their own ideas and lieutenants.

To some workingmen, trades unionism is of no importance; to others, it is the very breath of life. The first regard trades unionism as incapable of doing any good, and, consequently unworthy of support. The second consider it one of the great forces making for a higher civilization—a framework of Socialism—and therefore worthy of the greatest sacrifice.

With employers unanimous in their views of the importance of trades unionism, and the workingmen divided thereon, a little consideration may aid in winning over those workingmen who fail to appreciate the deep significance of the subject, and transform them from indifferent or hostile opponents into able and zealous advocates.

To understand trades unionism, we must understand Capitalism. Capitalism is the system under which we live at present. The chief feature of capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. The capitalists own the capital of this country—its land and machinery—which the inhabitants thereof need to feed, clothe, and shelter themselves; and which the capitalists employ not for the use of those inhabitants, but their own class enrichment and entrenchment. Shakespeare makes one of his characters say: He controls my life who controls the means whereby I live. The capitalists control the means by which the working class of this country live. The working class are only allowed to use or have access to the means of livelihood after they permit the capitalist to exploit them through wages and profit. Like highwaymen the capitalists use the ownership of the combined natural and social forces to wring from us our wealth or our lives, always taking the first, and often taking both. Such is capitalism.

Capitalism has not always existed in this country. In the earlier years of this nation, especially in the Northern States, the inhabitants thereof largely controlled their own means of livelihood. They owned the land and in their own households manufactured the raw material cultivated thereon into the commodities required by them to live. The surplus of these commodities were bartered for other commodities or sold for such currency as could be obtained therefor at the time. With the advent of fishing, lumbering and commerce, a change occurred. Then towns and cities sprung up, and men set up small shops, carrying on handicraft, distinct and separate from farming, in which they employed and exploited others. This system of small production continued until the beginning of the last century, when the introduction of machine industry, compelled the creation of the factory system and the joint stock company and corporation. The corporation unites small capitals. It is conducted by men who either are not wealthy enough to sustain an enterprise alone, or find it safer and more profitable to combine with others for the purpose. The corporation was the only means that could be devised to raise the huge capital required by the invention of machinery and the factory system. The corporation was succeeded by the trust. Just as the corporation unites small capitals, the trust unites large corporations. These get together to prevent their own confiscation in competition, while, at the same time, making that of their competitors possible by monopoly. The trusts, in their turn, are uniting into a form of organization which combines them all, and which is called "community of interests" by some, integralization by others. Thus has capitalism grown up in this country, from small individual to large integralized production—away from isolation to integralization.

Trades unionism is an outgrowth of capitalism. It is the labor counterpart of capitalist evolution, and tends in the same general direction. When the early inhabitants of this country worked their own farms and manufactured their own commodities, there were no trades unions for there were no trades, with their antagonistic masters and journeymen, capitalists and workingmen. When, however, the small shops sprang up in the towns and cities, there came masters and journeymen—the first distinctive division of ownership in the means of production and the [illegible] of those concerned in it. For the first time in American history then—that is, shortly after the revolutionary war of 1776—we have spontaneous strikes, the first manifestations of combined action on the part of the American working class. With the growth of machine industry and the factory system—with the coming of the corporations—unions were organized, first tentatively, but ever more enduringly with each succeeding attempt. This was especially the case in the second quarter of the 19th century. Then, hundreds of thousands of men and women were driven by the superior competition of the new industrial system, from small domestic manufacture on the farm to large, co-operative manufacture for capitalist profit in the factory. There they found, under the intense exploitation to which they were subjected, aided by their joint experiences, that they had sympathies, interests and aspirations in common, apart from those of other classes in the community, especially from those of their employers, the capitalist class. In other words, in organizing the trades in production apart from agriculture, Capitalism at the same time created the conditions that gave rise to the trades unions. The men and women employed at trades, organized themselves into societies of those trades in order to protect their trades interests against the encroachments and attacks of the employers. As was said before, this happened especially after the year 1825. Capitalism, freed from the economic domination of England, by the wars of 1776 and 1812, was then making the destructive effects of its competition felt on agriculture and domestic production. In the three leading commercial and industrial cities of the day—New York, Philadelphia and Boston—there sprang up, as a consequence, trades unions, both numerous and of a more permanent type than heretofore. Thus may we safely affirm that Capitalism is the mother of trades unionism and the working class its father.

Naturally, with the increased development of capitalism, there came an increased development of trades unionism. As was the case with the former the latter grew more complex in form. The separate trades formed into central bodies, or what was then called "general trades unions." National associations and unions followed, in the years ranging from 1830 to 1870.

With the development of the trusts in subsequent decades, there came a dove-tailing of the industries controlled by them, arising from the continued introduction of new machinery which made concentration necessary. As a consequence of this development of dove-tailed industry, trades, though highly specialized, became more pronouncedly interdependent; they were no longer complete in themselves, but sub-divided, while, at the same time, being merged one into the other. So much is this the case that not only are the trades within an industry impossible without complete co-ordination among them, but the industries within the trusts are so closely interwoven and allied that any interference with one injures them all. A steel and iron trust, for instance, no longer depends on separate mining, smelting and transportation corporations for its raw material, but does its own mining, smelting and transportation in safety, by absorbing them, thereby taking them out of the control or the influence of competitors, who may so operate them, or cause them to be operated, as to prove detrimental to the steel and iron trust. Just as the corporations have been consolidated so also have the various trades in the industries been united. Trades unionism, ever acting under the impetus of capitalism, has attempted to respond as the conditions demand, and organize the workers of all branches of industry and of all industries into one compact body. This was the aim of the Knights of Labor, which was organized in 1869, and had its most powerful growth in the early years of trust development. Its membership is estimated to have ranged from 600,000 to 1,000,000 in the decade 1880-1890. By means of the sympathetic strike and the boycott, it sought to wield the consolidated organization of the working class in the triumphant fulfilment of its leading principle, that an injury to one is the concern of all.

The Knights of Labor was succeeded in the years 1890-1900 by the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor organizes the working according to trades presumably able to stand alone. Its underlying principle is craft specialization and selfishness, instead of working class concentration and solidarity, such as the K. of L. strove to inaugurate, and the times demand. As a result, the great working class go down in successive defeat before the capitalist class, both in the shop and on the political field. The American Federation of Labor has been able to raise wages and improve conditions in certain strategic trades, that are favored by a low supply of labor and are strengthened by the sacrifice of the less important crafts. But on the whole, neither its membership nor the great working class of which it is a very small part, have received wage increases or reductions in the hours of labor, equal to the increase in the cost of living and the intensification of labor. While the American Federation of Labor boasts of its increased strength and friendship with the Civic Federation, child labor increases, the age limit is reduced, the list of killed and wounded in industrial activity grows to tremendous proportions, adulteration of the food and clothing of the working class develops beyond bounds, while the right to organize and strike are practically nullified by the injunction, the personal record, the spy system, employers' associations, and a thousand and one other legal, repressive and disruptive devices. Under the American Federation of Labor, the working class toils more intensely, produces more abundantly and receives less in wealth and life relatively than ever before. To the existence of the billionaire at one of the social poles, and the starved, stunted, or slaughtered wage slave at the other, the American Federation of Labor's system of organization has greatly contributed. This system has well been termed by Daniel De Leon, "the systematic organization of disorganization," in that, while it organizes the working class, it organizes them into small crafts, with jurisdictional quarrels and warring interests. This provokes mutual scabbery, one trade organization either filling the place of the striking organization or remaining at work with scabs hired for the purpose; in any and almost all events playing into the hands of the bosses, who, through these causes, are enabled to defeat them one by one.

But this will not long endure. Though the A. F. of L. bitterly oposed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which sought to organize the working class more in accord with the economic and political requirements of its interests, as shaped by capitalist evolution, the working men and women are again beginning to assert themselves. They are once more organizing on the industrial union plan demanded by integralized and trustified industry, in opposition to the trade federation plan of odious memory. They see that specialization in labor organization is not, as in industry itself, rendered beneficial by a positive co-operation of all the specialized crafts. They realize that in place of specialization and federation, there must come organization according to industries for the mutual interests of all the workers, just as the trusts organize the industries for the benefit of the capitalist "community of interests." As a consequence they are turning to a new union called the Industrial Workers of the World, which embodies these principles. The slogan of the Industrial Workers is "join the union of your class," in contradistinction to the A. F. of L. cry, "Join the union of your craft." It aims, not merely to improve the condition of labor, but to abolish capitalism by organizing the working class on nearly the same lines as will prevail in the Socialist Republic, as it is at present possible to do. In other words, Industrial Unionism, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers is not only abreast of capitalism, but runs ahead of it, in anticipation of Capitalism's inevitable ending in Socialism. Unlike craft unionism, which is short-sighted and reactionary, industrial unionism is far-sighted and revolutionary. Instead of being for capitalism; it is for Socialism.

Some may here ask, what is Socialism? Why should trades unionism terminate in Socialism by way of industrial unionism?

Socialism is the reverse of capitalism. Capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. Capitalism involves the private ownership of capital, and the exploitation of society, i. e., the great working class, by means of it. Socialism is the production of wealth for the use of society. Socialism involves the abolition of capital and the capitalist class, through the social ownership of land and machinery. Socialism is the American theory of government by, for and of the people applied to economics. Socialism is production and ownership by for and of the people. Like trusts and trades unions, Socialism is an outgrowth of capitalism. Socialism will combine the constructive tendencies of both, while eliminating the clash of interests between capital and labor, thereby abolishing classes and transforming civilization into a higher form of Society.

The trusts are organizing the production and distribution of wealth on the large co-operative scale demanded by an ever-growing and aspiring race. By bringing together in interdepenent labor millions of men and women of all degrees of skill and ability, they are rendering the working class the paramount class, while, at the same time, making the capitalist class an unnecessary, parasitic class. The trades unions by organizing these men and women for their mutual defense and emancipation, on industrial lines, are training them to slough off the capitalist class and take and hold the means of producing and distributing wealth in their own interests. In brief, industrial unionism will free the race from dependence on capitalism and insure the successful inauguration of Socialism. The race cannot go back. It is impossible to limit or destroy Capitalism without going back. Large production meets the needs of the race better than small production. Larger and ever larger production is also the cry of international competition, as is clearly shown in the industrial policy of Japan, with its state socialism. Capitalism will develop, and in developing will hasten the hour, when through its increasing evils, the working class, organized and trained on the lines dictated by capitalism, will rise in the consciousnes of their might and end it, to the greater advantage of all human Society, by inaugurating Socialism—production and distribution by for and of all the people.

J. E.

THE MOVING FUND

$1,500 MARK NOW REACHED—GOOD WORK OF THE SOCIALIST WOMEN.

Within six weeks the moving fund has rolled up to within a few dollars of $1,500. When the moving problem first confronted us it was roughly estimated that $2,000 would do the job. That was before we had a place. For various and important reasons we had to seek new quarters in the immediate vicinity of where we now are and we have secured such a place. But certain alterations to suit it to our requirements will have to be made by ourselves, all of which will require a total of $3,000 for the Moving Fund. Half of that amount is raised. The sympathizers of the Party should alone be able to contribute $1,500 more. They will contribute it if Party members and others approach them. Start out at once. Tell our friends of our needs and none will deny you.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York did exceptionally good work the past week and their example should stimulate others to do the best that is in them.

There are several hundred lists outstanding. Keep them on the jump. Let us all make a rousing big effort to push this work to a finish. If you haven't a list send in for one. If you can collect without a list go at it. Let us from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, make a quick finish of this job.

All remittances received up to Friday noon will be acknowledged in the following Sunday edition of the Daily People and in the Weekly People of the week succeeding.

List 8, Los Angeles, Cal., G. Paff, 25c.; P. Farrell, $2; J. Troy, 50c.; L. D. Bechtel, 50c.; J. H. Denham, 50c.; A. Weinberg, 50c.; R. Konig, $1; H. Baar, $2; R. Miller, 50c.; M. Hansen, $1; A. Stuber, 50c.; G. Weiss, 50c.; C. Farber, 50c.; D. Jones, 50c.	$ 10.75
List 44, Peoria, Ill.	2.30
List 55, Boston, Mass., A. Renner, 50c.; J. Sweeney, 50c.; J. Aaron, 25c.; A. Jacobson, $1; H. Carlson, $1; O. Carlson, $1; F. Houtenbrinck, 50c.	4.75
List 57, Boston, Mass., C. Pihleg, 25c.; A. Laske, 50c.; F. Oss, $1; J. Saske, $1; F. Miller, $2; J. K. Spaalwing, $1	5.75
List 58, Boston, Mass., C. Schlicter, 50c.; L. Greenman, 50c.; C. Meyer, $1; A. H. Simpson, $1; P. Mulligan, 50c.; G. Wuth, $1; L. Hansen, 50c.; W. Duffy, $1; E. Pulster, 50c.; G. Kleindienst, $1; M. Kleindienst, $1	8.50
List 85, Minneapolis, Minn., J. A. Waltz, 75c.; J. Nelson, 50c.; J. S. Johnson, 25c.; G. Johnson, 25c.; J. Olson, 25c.; J. H. Thale, 25c.; H. Koehn, 25c.;	2.50
List 119, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., C. Nilson, 50c.; O. Martensen, 50c.; U. Sprinchon, 25c.; D. Anderson, 50c.; J. Johnson, 25c.; H. Johnson, 25c.	2.25
List 141, 7th and 9th Assembly Districts, N. Y. C.	.75
List 157, 26th and 28th Assembly Districts, N. Y. C.	5.50
List 221, Erie, Pa., James Erwin	1.00
List 272, Birmingham, Ala., S. W. Hawkins, 50c.; J. Stormont, $2; Mrs. H. Engel, $2; Alice Rogers, 35c.; "Cash," 15c.	5.00
List 288, Jacksonville, Ill., J. Le Castro, $1; J. Lewis, $1; L. P. Hoffman, 50c.	2.50
List 321, Orilla, Wash., R. Glennon,	1.00
List 325, Catskill, N. Y., J. Greenberg, 50c.; D. Greenberg, 50c.	1.00
List 344, Tuolumne, Cal., J. McGraff, $1; E. M. Scanavino, $2; J. B. Ferguson, $5	8.00
List 357, Muncie, Ind., R. Hamming, $1; D. Rooney, 50c.; P. Brock, 25c.	1.75
List 369, Niagara Falls, N. Y. H. Keller, 50c.; G. Sandro, 5c.; F. Breen, 15c.; E. Sheehan, 45c.; F. Mathews, 10c.; C. Osyald, 25c.; W. Taylor, 25c.; J. Worrall, 25c.; F. Wagner, 25c.	2.50
List 377, Bonedin Island, Cal., C. M. Nilson	1.00
List 441, Mt. Vernon, Wash., J. H. Nosovitch	1.00
List 450, Socialist Women of of Greater New York, H. E. Berger, $5; H. Hindes, $3; Mrs. Blackman, $2; "Druggist," $6.50; S. A. Lewin, $5; J. Frankel, M. D., $10; "D. P.," $1	32.50
List 452, People Office, N. Y., E. Solowa, $2; J. R. Simmer, $2; E. Moonelis, $2	6.00
California, Los Angeles, G. Anderson, $1; J. Lavignini, 50c.; L. C. Haller, $1; J. Holler, $1; B. Kyler, $1.50; C. Ross, $2; O. W. Sewall, 50c.; J. Kolash, $2	9.50
Connecticut, So. Norwalk, G. Scheer, $2; C. Christiansen, 50c.; H. Christiansen, 50c.; B. Lane, 50c.; A. Stenger, 50c.; E. Singewald, 50c.; E. Hartter, 25c.; . Dahne, 25c.; K. Lukasch, 25c.; M. Spahr, 25c.	5.50
Indiana, Indianapolis, F. P. Yonke	1.00
Kentucky, Louisville, Section Louisville, Ky.	2.00
Massachusetts, Milford, J. Jiskra, $1; T. Florian, $1; V. Maticha, $1; G. Kovar, $1; O. Joppel, 50c.; R. Brown, 10c.; E. Bonners, 10c.; S. Hicheg, 10c.; A. Schonberg, 10c.; E. Dalton, 10c.; J. Quinn, 25c.	5.25
Minnesota, Minneapolis, C. H. Fisher, 25; "Sympathizer," 50c.	.75
New York, Brooklyn, "Brooklyn Upholsterers," 50c.; New York City, E. Thorn, $1; C. J. Mercer, $1; A. Fleischman, $1; "P. D.," 10c.; Schenectady, K. Georgevitch, $1.53; C. Gebner, $1; M. Stern, $1; R. Kasberg, $1; J. Weinberger, $1; H. Gunn, $1; Troy, P. E. De Lee, $1; J. C. Gelley, 10c.; I. L. Hyman, 10c.	11.33
Nebraska, Omaha, R. Schmitt	1.00
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, State Executive Committee	10.00
Washington, Preston, J. E. Carlson	.50
Total	$ 153.63
Previously acknowledged	1,342.20
Grand Total	$1,495.83

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, February 1, 1907.

MARCH FESTIVAL.

Preliminaries In Good Shape—What Committee Is Doing.

A meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York County, S. L. P., was held on Tuesday evening, January 29th, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. H. Gottlieb acted as chairman. Lazarus Abelson, Organizer of Section New York, reported that the New York Symphony Orchestra has been secured, with Mr. Leo Shultz as leader. Two vocal soloists are also to appear in the concert program; their names will be announced in the near future. Organizer Abelson also reported that tickets are now ready for distribution. Sub-divisions are therefore requested to obtain a number of them and sell them.

A communication, signed John Atkins, making suggestions on improving the management of our affairs was read. Suggestions were accepted with thanks and will be considered.

It was decided to publish a journal in conjunction with our program. Members and sympathizers are requested to gather advertisements at $1.00 per space. For further information and special rates on large advertisements inquire or write to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, or secretary of this committee, A. Orange, 785 Tinton avenue, Bronx.

Members and sympathizers are also requested to bear in mind the Bazaar and Fair that will be held in conjunction with the coming affair. Do not delay. Get to work at once. Create something yourself or get the women folks to produce something. The committee will turn into cash for the benefit of the Daily People anything that you may send along. Don't wait for the last moment. Try and be the first.

Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM
— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

Price 5 cents per copy. $3.50 per 100.

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THE
PREAMBLE OF THE
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IN PAMPHLET FORM
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DAILY PEOPLE,
The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

The great impediment to action is not discussion, but the want of that knowledge which is gained by discussion preparatorily to action.

—Thucydides.

A PEEP AT THE CHAIN-GANG.

While Congress is "critically discussing" the question whether child-labor is beneficial or otherwise to the little tots, who are tugging at the ropes of the social coach, on top of which our capitalists and their politicians are comfortably lodged, a few facts, gleaned from the latest Census Bulletin on Child Labor, may give some idea of the sources of our "National Prosperity."

There are in the United States (continental) 1,750,178 children under 15 years who are compelled to be bread-winners. Of this total, 790,623 are below 13 years, and no less than 142,105 are of the still tenderer age of 10.

In point of sex, 1,264,411 are boys—485,767 little girls.

Among the industries in which one would least expect to see child-labor, least of all girl child-labor, and yet actually found consuming the tender substances of children, mining and quarrying leads with 8,961 boys—39 girls; the metal works occupy 2,266 boys—198 girls; the injurious trade of painting and varnishing engages 331 boys—12 girls; printing, lithographing and pressing has 644 boys—55 girls; boot and shoe making, 612 boys—306 girls; finally the laborers (unspecified) compete with 40,616 boys and 8,810 little girls. These are but samples.

A fourth side from which to contemplate child-labor is that of illiteracy, simultaneously with its occupation and location:

In the cotton mills industries there are 4,426 illiterate children of 15 years and under, Georgia and South Carolina leading with 1,576 and 1,099 respectively, while in "classic New England," Fall River, Mass., can boast 174 and Warwick, R. I., 132 of these waifs.

In the messengers and errand office boys' occupation, New York City leads with 3,253 illiterate child breadwinners; Chicago, Ill., follows closely with 2,665; and even Boston, the "Hub" and "Cradle" furnishes a quota of 475.

In the coal mining industry, Luzerne County, Pa., employs and thereby keeps in illiteracy 2,514 children under 15 years.

In the dressmaking industry New York and Chicago again carry off the palm, the former with 2,355, the latter with 1,605 illiterate little girls toiling as seamstresses and tailoresses.

In the silk mills there are 1,332 illiterate boys and girls—813 in Lackawana County, Pa.; 629 in Paterson, N. J.; 490 in Luzerne county, Pa.

Altogether the Census gives 23,482 as the number of male and female illiterate working children.

"So long," said Louis Blanc, "as a single human being suffers through social conditions, that social system is criminal." What must be the degree of criminality of the capitalist system that keeps thousands and hundreds of thousands of little boys and girls fettered to the chain-gang of wage slavery, with tens of thousands disabled even from acquiring the rudiments of letters?

A HUMOROUS LAMENTER.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, addressing the Baptist Ministers' Conference in this city on January 27, made the lamentable statement that about 500,000 working-men were annually killed or injured in the United States. The statement is lamentable because lamentably true, though mildly put. More graphically stated, the facts are that at least half a million of the men, women and children who toil in this land are annually wholly crushed out of life, or are set afloat in a crippled state. Could a more lamentable picture be unrolled to the mind's eye than that, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that this human holocaust is gratuitous, being the result of the starved condition that the working class is held in, driving it to imperil life and limb at a stage in social development when wealth is producible in abundance for all, under the pleasantest of circumstances, and with that minimum of effort that is requisite for physical wellbeing? Indeed, the scene over which the Rev. Josiah Strong raises but a tip of the curtain is fit to call forth tears. And yet, not tears, but a joke, seems the scene to have suggested to the Rev. speaker.

Immediately upon the heels of the ghastly picture, the Rev. Josiah proceeded to point out the remedy. It was this: to check the mad rush of the workingmen for high earnings, seeing that "workingmen often oppose safety devices because they think such appliances might lessen their wages under the present system." Though grim this is a joke. Though a joke this is grim.

The capitalist system renders the workingmen abjectly subservient. Held on the ragged edge of want, the wage slave not only sinks to the level of a merchandise, he is forced to become a fawning cur. For the sake of a crust to himself, he is attuned into a willingness to yield a banquet to the employer. Such a state of body and mind render him putty in his masters' hand, ready to do and think as the master wills. And so it happens—as it recently happened in the matter of the proposed 16-hour law for railroaders, when these men showered Congress with telegrams opposing that "safety device" on the ground of its being "against the best interests" of the men,—that workmen often "oppose" safety devices. Their masters take snuff, and they sneeze. They have to sneeze. Were they to refuse, even the crumb they are now allowed to keep would be summarily knocked out of their hands, and graciously allowed to fall into the outstretched empty palms of the still hungrier unemployed. How droll would not the novel theory be that the reason why the hare rushes madly within range of the hunter's gun is his own fault—too great an anxiety after grub—and say nothing of the hounds that start the helpless brute, and make him describe the circle back to where he is to be shot.

The Rev. Josiah, upholding the capitalist system, and yet picturing the greedy workman, so greedy after higher wages as to "oppose" safety devices, and then 500,000 of them annually paying the penalty with some limb, if not with their lives—that certainly is a Divine's feat of humorous lamentation; or is it lamentable humor?

THE IMP OF THE PERVERSE.

Whoever has, so far, missed reading Edgar Allan Poe's little story "The Imp of the Perverse" should do so now; thereupon read Gov. Hughes's speech, delivered at the first annual and inaugural banquet of the American Institute of Social Service, held in this city on the 28th of last month at the Waldorf Astoria; and then read again Poe's little masterpiece concerning that perverse peculiarity of human nature, when guilty, to call attention and point to the crime it has committed, and fain would, but impishly cannot conceal.

The Governor of the Empire State, after throwing upon his hosts the usual bouquets that politeness demands in such cases, and complimenting them upon their scheme for establishing a permanent exhibition of life-saving and limb-saving devices, forthwith surrendered to the Imp of the Perverse by adding: "I hope to see established in Albany a Museum of Security exhibiting the safety appliances IN USE." Never was Imp more perverse.

Imagine a collection, gathered in Albany or elsewhere, of the safety appliances "in use" to-day in this State. The collection would look much like an old junk shop, with here and there a vacancy on the shelves for the space that some safety appliance, now in existence but carefully not "in use," would occupy. There would be rotten straps; railings that need propping; bars so near the danger spot that they invite accidents, rather than guard against them, and placed so near the danger spot because "space is more precious than life or limb"; excursion boats' life-preservers that, like those on the General Slocum, sink faster than the people who might cling to them, and thereby shorten the agonies of these by hurrying them down to the bottom; girdles that are themselves the sources of greatest danger; balustrades that might as well be away, for all the harm they prevent; nettings, spread mainly as economic illustrations of the lip-service of devout hypocrites; etc.; etc. Nor would such a collection be complete enough to be thoroughly instructive without a copy of Judge Bartlett's decision non-suiting a working girl who lost an arm by reason of the defective safety appliance in the factory in which she worked, and placing the decision upon the highly philosophic ground of "Obvious Risk"—the risk that the workingman runs when he entrusts his limbs and life to a capitalist establishment being so "obvious" that it is his own fault if he walks in. That decision is one of the most popular safety devices "in use" among the capitalist class—it secures their plunder from being turned, any part of it, into lint and bandages in behalf of the reckless workmen who sportively disregard "obvious risks."

It is to the facts, implied in a collection of the safety appliances in use by the class which he represents, that Gov. Hughes's Imp of the Perverse perversely calls attention.

THE CLOISTER SPIRIT RE-RISING.

One is apt to remain so long in amazed contemplation of the tragic scene enacted on last January 27, when, clasping each other in their arms, a young working woman and a working man deliberately rose on the trestle over Newton Creek in New Jersey, and were hurled out of existence by the trolley train which thundered over them, that the era-feature of the occurrence runs risk of being blotted out in the pathos of the incident.

The Cloister spirit is re-rising in our generation. The fact is no mean symptom of the era the race is now traversing. It was not the desire for learning that raised of old the Cloister walls of old. The desire for study, and the needed seclusion, contributed its share; or, rather, availed itself of the opportunity offered by other sentiments to burn in peace the midnight oil of meditation. What raised the Cloister walls was a sentiment akin to the panic that at times overcomes armies. A sense of helplessness in the presence of a danger, thought to be too powerful to think of overcoming, and therefore clothed in the mind with mysterious and uncanny attributes. Before the animal wolves and the worse human wolves that prowled over field and road, the weak retreated. It was a withdrawal from the world and its conflicts; it was a sort of suicide that not infrequently took on the actual features of suicide with those who took to the deserts. The Cloister Age is also marked by the Robber Burg. As much a twin social phenomenon as a cause of the Cloister, the Robber Burg rose as the asylum of the organized strong. Where Robber Burg and Cloister dot hills and valleys, society, such as it is, presents three groups—the deserting weak, at one extreme; the aggressive strong, at the other extreme; and a mass of unorganized humanity, too strong to desert, too weak to "take the law in its own hands," and preyed upon by the social vultures.

Cloisters, as they once looked, are too much at variance with the present spirit of the Age. The essence, however, of the Cloister of old is found in the suicides of to-day. That these are essentially Cloister spirits, deserters from the fray, is evidenced by the rise of the ill-concealed Robber Burgs of to-day, the capitalist establishments, the brigand consolidations of Trusts, Syndicates and Corporations, from whose fastnesses swoop down the vultures that exploit the unorganized masses—not a few of whom take refuge in the Cloister of Suicide.

Out of the Cloister and desultory Robber Burg Age grew a luminous Age, though the order was that of despotism. An infinitely more brilliant day is dawning for the human race; an Age when order will prevail without despotism; an Age when the virtues, now sneered at as weakness, will not need to resort to the seclusion of the Cloister, whether ancient or modern; an Age when the industries of the land, organized democratically, will render life too sweet and precious to be flung away under trolley trains, and when the dismantled Robber Burgs of Capitalism will no longer hover over the heads of the masses as storm clouds, ready any moment to discharge their death-dealing bolts.

Joe Schreck, a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union in Hanford, Cal., complains in the last month's issue of the journal of his union, against the use of such mud-slinging terms as "Yellow Dog Socialist," "Snake Socialist" and—"pure and simple." He declares that "the use of such langauge would not be tolerated on the floor of any Local Union meeting." That Mr. Schreck's point is well taken against the Strassers, who use the terms "Yellow Dog Socialists" and "Snake Socialists," and the Editor of the journal who tolerates such language, nobody can deny. The words are mere obscenities used by people who are beaten in argument. How, however, Mr. Schreck comes to put the term "pure and simple" in the same category, is hard to understand—except he admits that the thing "pure and simple" itself is a horror. "Pure and Simple Unionism" is the term that Gompers himself applied to his organization at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. seventeen years ago.

The ministers, who gathered on January 28th at the Marble Collegiate Church to apply for a law that shall forbid "sacred concerts," on Sundays seem to have forgotten all about their "anti-Socialist" contention that "goodness can not be legislated" and that "the moral standard of the people must first be raised."

THE GERMAM ELECTIONS

There is great glee in the American and British capitalist press over what it pleases them to call "the Socialist defeat" in Germany. One paper, the London "Telegraph," even goes so far as to say "Herr Bebel and his followers have gone down in a Socialist Sedan." For one thing, the completer returns, giving the figures of the poll, indicate no defeat; for another thing, even if, indeed, there was on last 25th of January a "Socialist Sedan" in Germany, the elements now crowing loudest will be eventually the gloomiest—just because of the "Sedan."

What is it that has happened?

As far as the figures indicate, the 3,000,000 poll of the German Social Democracy has been preserved; it has even been considerably increased. In face of this, the now undoubted fact that the Party lost a round score of seats furnishes matter for speculation, and the reflection by no means portends good to the "triumphant" Kaiser.

The loss of seats, despite a considerable gain in votes, denotes two things: first, that what has been called the largest party in Germany, the "Non-voting Party," is being drawn into the vortex of German political life—an ominous event for reaction; secondly, that there has been a re-alignment of party forces—no less an ominous symptom for conservatism. Inadmissible would be the theory that every voter who took part in this year's, but abstained at previous elections, was an anti-Socialist. Inadmissible also would be the theory that the Social Democracy preserved all its previous voters. The locations in which the seats were lost, and the elements that were returned in such places at the top of the polls, indicate that the purely manufacturing and mercantile strata of the population have come forward. They must have taken votes away (who knows how many!) from, but they must also have yielded large numbers to the Party. Thus a re-alignment of forces must have taken place. A party of revolution can only gain by such process. The process purifies it of elements that are alien; the process invigorates it by the more deliberate forces that join it. However necessarily radical-bourgeois the German Social Democracy is, it is a party, the sole party of revolution in the Empire. Seats in the Reichstag amount to nothing: veterans in the field amount to everything.

Silliest of all is the "Sedan" cry. It is worse than silly. The slight note of truth that there may be in the cry is ominous—to those who raise it. In a way, in a remote rhetorical way, there was a "Sedan" for the German Social Democracy. It is unquestionable that the large increase of votes and seats at the election of 1903 raised visions of a parliamentary state of things in which the Party was to be the dominant factor in the Reichstag. Wherever these visions existed there was a "Sedan," and HAPPILY SO. The Sedan, administered to France over the back of Napoleon III, did more than to overthrow that rotten throne. By a strange dispensation of Providence, democratic institutions—a necessary step towards Socialism—were reared in France by the identical German gunpowder of "divine right" that knocked down the French Imperial throne at Sedan. Conservatism has its mission in the scheme of social evolution. It seems to furnish Sedans to Progress, while it is itself that it furnishes the Sedans to. It has so happened at the late German election. In the Daily People of January 2d, Weekly 12th, the forecast of the then pending elections was correctly planted upon the facts furnished by the carefully considered work of Dr. Robert Michels on the German Social Democracy. "Who can count their numbers," observed the talented essayist, "the numbers of those who call themselves Social Democrats but are no Socialists?" The "Sedan" of this year, and whatever future "Sedans" may still be necessary, in order to drive these non-Socialists out of the Social Democracy, and to rectify the Party's agitational work so as to attract and drill Socialists only—those "Sedans" will be the dearest victories that German Imperial Conservatism can purchase—those "Sedans" will prove to be just so many steps, hewn in the living rock of the Movement; so many steps, up which the Revolution will climb to victory, and down which it will force Reaction to descend into defeat.

According to the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Standard Oil it would seem that there is not one—no; not one—commandment of the decalogue that the Trust has not violated systematically in the routine pursuit of its business. And this is as it should be. A type of capitalism should be typical of its class.

INVITATION

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS OF STUTTGART.

International Socialist Bureau
People's Palace
Brussels, November 10, 1906.

To all Socialist Parties and Associations;
To all Working Class Organizations:

The next International Socialist Congress will be held at Stuttgart (Wurtemberg, Germany) from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907.

The International Socialist Bureau, constituted in 1900 with a view to carrying on the work and giving effect to the resolutions of International Congresses, in conformity with the decisions arrived at by the Congresses of London (1896) and of Paris (1900), invites to the Congress at Stuttgart:

1. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: socialization of the means of production and distribution; international union and action of the workers; conquest of public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class-party;
2. All the constituted organizations which accept the principle of a class struggle and recognize the necessity for political action (legislative and parliamentary) but do not participate directly in the political movement (International Congress held in Paris 1900).

Should your organization adhere to the above essential principles, the International Socialist Bureau requests you to put on the agenda of your next meeting the participation of your association in the Congress of Stuttgart, and to decide at the same time, which questions, in your opinion, ought to be debated at that Congress.

Although unwilling to limit in any way your right of initiative, the Bureau in order to ensure the success of the Congress, hopes that questions already settled at previous Congresses will not be made the subject of debate at Stuttgart. In its sitting of 10th November, moreover, a provisional agenda was drawn up, covering the questions referred to the Congress of Stuttgart by previous Congresses, and questions deemed to be of vital importance to-day as well as matters of procedure of an urgent nature.

These questions are the following:

1. The approval of the resolutions of the International Socialist Bureau.
2. The regulations of the International Congresses and of the International Socialist Bureau; the Statutes of the Interparliamentary Commission.
3. Militarism and International conflicts.
4. The intercourse between Socialist Parties and Trades Unions.
5. The colonial question.
6. The immigration and emigration of foreign laborers.

All organizations wishing to put other questions on the agenda, are requested to send the text with explanatory report, together with the resolutions voted and conclusions arrived at to the Secretary's office of the International Socialist Bureau, before April 1st, 1907.

These documents will be published at the same time as the reports and resolutions bearing on the questions relating to the provisional agenda and forwarded, on or about May 1st, 1907, to all affiliated parties and organizations.

We beg however to remind the latter of the invitations repeatedly sent out by the I. S. B., printed in the periodical reports of the Secretary's office. We have finally decided upon the publication of the reports of the national secretaries on the activity of their parties and workmen's organizations since the Congress of Amsterdam 1904 up to January 1st, 1907, before the Congress of Stuttgart. These reports, intended to present to our comrades from all countries an objective and accurate statement of the Socialist and Labor Movement, should reach the I. S. B. Secretary's office about February 1st, under no circumstances later than February 15th. As these documents must be published in three languages—in German, English and French—it is of the greatest importance that this ruling should be strictly observed.

With reference to the material organization of the Congress, we are pleased to inform you that, acting in concert with our German comrades, we have already taken the necessary steps to facilitate our work and ensure a pleasant visit to Stuttgart for all delegates. The Congress will meet in the Liederhalle, which gives ample accommodation for 1,000 delegates, as well as a number of committee rooms for the use of the various sections. The local Commission will publish a guide to the town and its environs; will appoint deputy-commissions to arrange for lodgings and to superintend entertainments; will organize specially qualified groups to direct foreign comrades and look after their comfort; and will place special accommodation at the disposal of the press, arranging also for a branch Post-office in the Congress Hall. In conjunction with the Secretariat of the I. S. B., the local Commission will establish a depot of Socialists newspapers and Socialist literature, and we appeal to all Socialist publishers and editors to make this a complete centre of distribution for Socialist writings. Lastly the Secretariat will publish in three languages—German, French and English—a short report of the meetings of Committees as well as of the proceedings itself; so that all delegates may more conveniently and readily follow the doings of the entire Congress from day to day.

In order to facilitate preparatory work, we beg the delegates to give notice of their participation as soon as possible. They will receive the provisional cards, which, after verification of credentials, will be exchanged for definitive cards, at the price of 10 fr., 8mk, 8 sh., each.

The address of the local Commission will be forwarded during the month of January, 1907.

We earnestly adjure all Socialist and Labor newspapers and reviews to advertise the present circular and give it all possible publicity, and with the hope that the Congress of Stuttgart be worthy of the growing power of international social democracy, we beg our dear Comrades to receive our sincerest fraternal greetings.

The International Socialist Bureau:
Argentine: A. Cambier, M. Ugarte.
Australia: P. J. O'Meara.
Austria: Dr. V. Adler, F. Skaret.
Bohemia: A. Nemec, F. Soucup.
Bulgaria: Y. Sakasoff, G. Kirkow.
Denmark: P. Knudsen, C. M. Olsen.
Finland: Yrjo Syrola, E. Walpas.
France: J. Jaures, E. Vaillant.
Gt. Britain: H. Hyndman, J. Keir Hardie
Germany: A. Bebel, P. Singer.
Holland: P. Troelstra, H. Van Kol.
Hungary: J. Weltner, Dr. A. Goldner.
Italy: E. Ferri, F. Turati.
Japan: S. Katayama.
Luxemburg: Dr. Welter, J. P. Probst.
Norway: S. Garder, F. Wolf.
Poland: Dr. H. Diamand, R. Luxemburg.
Russia: G. Plechanoff, E. Roubanovitch.
Servia: M. Stoyanovitch.
Spain: P. Iglesias, F. Mora.
Sweden: H. Branting, C. G. T. Wickman.
Switzerland: O. Rapin, J. Sigg.
United States: D De Leon, M. Hillquit.
The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau (Belgium):
Edouard Anseele, Emile Vandervelde,
Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

SOCIALIST GAIN 240,000.

Party In Germany Still Remains Most Powerful Numerically.

Berlin, February 1.—Completed returns of the Reichstag elections show that all the political parties increased their vote. The Clerical Centre made the largest gain, 398,005; the National Liberals, 245,981; the Socialists, 240,238; the Conservatives, 210,654, and the Moderate Radicals, 200,860.

The Socialists remain the most powerful party numerically, having polled 3,251,005 out of a total of 11,109,768. The next highest parties are the Clericals, with 2,274,097 votes, and the Conservatives, with 1,124,923 votes.

BUFFALO UNITY CONFERENCE.

Socialist Party Prefers Disruption and Accordingly Withdraws.

Buffalo, January 31.—The second meeting of the Unity Conference Committee was held at the I. W. W. Headquarters Thursday evening. As soon as the meeting was called to order the delegate from the Socialist party announced that his organization failed to endorse the action taken by its delegates at the first Committee meeting, at which time they tendered their Headquarters for the first discussion which was to take place the first Monday in February.

On being requested to give the reason for this adverse action of his organization, he in substance said that this call from the I. W. W. for a discussion meeting was only a new scheme of the S. L. P. to try and capture the members of the S. P., and that the I. W. W. was nothing but the S. L. P. in disguise of a new costume in order to sneak up and take the S. P. unawares.

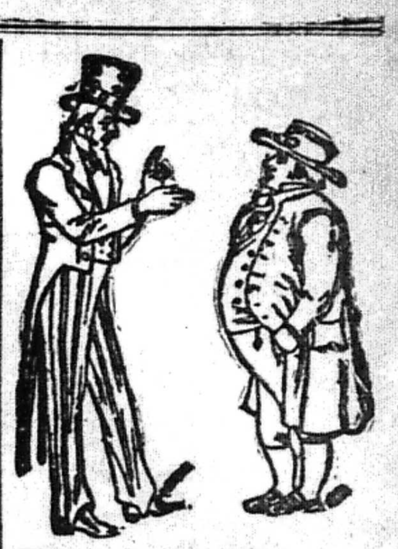
However, the spirit of the Conference was not broken by the withdrawal of the S. P.'s Headquarters, and the delegates from all other organizations represented pledged their support to do everything possible to fulfill the purpose of the call. The body elected a committee of four to arrange for a place and time for a first discussion, also to arrange to thoroughly advertise the same.

It was decided to drop the name of Socialist Unity Conference, due to the fact that it conveyed more than was intended, and to call the meetings Joint Discussion Meetings.

Comrades, let us place the only movement that offers any hope for the oppressed wage workers on a basis so its earnest propaganda will educate the working class up to the ideals of revolutionary unionism.

S. L. Brooks, Sec'y,
Joint Discussion Meetings.

Readers are requested to patronize DAILY PEOPLE advertisers.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the employers were less greedy, how beautiful they could get along with their workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor Question?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only has $10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard Roe who works with $50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John Jones produces costs him full twice as much as each piece of goods that Richard Roe produces. Can John Jones compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but to reduce the cost of his production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the wages of his employes.

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't would he carry on business?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—If he does——

B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—Nixy. He is busted all the same, although his lease of life may be a little longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. That is so much money saved, to begin with.

Secondly, that he realizes that he is doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party wins. Because then competition will be abolished .

Third, that he aid his employes to realize their class interests and that, proceeding upon those class interests, they must conquer the public powers, and thereby overthrow the capitalist system.

Finally, join his workers and shoulder to shoulder with them march under the banner of the S. L. P. The overthrow of the capitalist system would free him from the mill-stone of small proeprty, that now, tied to his neck, is drowning him, and he would become part owner in and the enjoyer of the wealth produced in the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" question is no question.

A COVERT BILL?

Utah Legislation Against "Cheats" Believed to be Attack on Labor.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 29.—The Salt Lake Herald of this date contains the following:—

"BILL AIMED AT CHEATS.

"Heavy Penalty Provided for False Personation.

"Because of the allegation by large mining operators and smelter managers that they are being continually cheated by the apparently unsophisticated Greek, Italian and Austrian laborers, who often draw their pay two or three times by impersonating others, Senator Benner X. Smith introduced a bill in the senate yesterday making the penalty for false personation not more than one year in the county jail or a $1,000 fine, or both. It is claimed by the smelter people in particular that often they discharge an incompetent man and that soon afterward he returns and by giving a bogus name is given employment again, much to the ultimate disgust of the foremen when the deception is discovered.

"It is explained that these men look so much alike and have such peculiar names that it is impossible to identify them."

It is believed here that this measure is not what it appears to be, but is, intended instead for blacklisted W. F. miners and railroad brotherhood men. The bill will be brought to the attention of the local unions.

An industrial life insurance company winds up its advertisement with a moral. Recent investigations lead to the belief that morals of this advertised kind are the only morals that can be found in insurance, industrial, life and otherwise.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ILLUSTRATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find a clipping of the Daily Light, January 25th, 07. This shows what Government or municipal ownership will do. Those poor slaves can not even have a dance.

Yours for the Revolution,
Fraternally, Robert Strach.

San Antonio, Texas., January 27.

[Enclosure]

WILL NOT GIVE BALL.

Postoffice Regulations Forbid Postal Employes Doing So.

The local Postal Clerks' association will not give a ball at Beethoven hall February 12, as announced yesterday, Assistant Postmaster Johnson found a department rule which forbids anything of this kind and the thing is all off, much to the disappointment of those interested.

The postoffice department has rules for everything and these rules extend not only over the conduct of employes during working hours, but over them when off duty. Postmaster Stevens was in favor of the employes having the ball or anything else they wanted in that line, and until the rules were examined, no one thought of there being an objection. This is the first time a move of this kind has been started by the postoffice employes.

A SAMPLE OF "PROSPERITY."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following appeard in The World, (morning edition) of Jan. 31, 1907:—

"HELP WANTED—MALE.

"PORTER—Wanted, strong young man, residing in Brooklyn, as porter on stock and handling of same in a large Brooklyn factory; one who is not afraid of hard work or long hours; one who can and will stick to his work and not watch the clock; for such a man we have a steady position at nominal pay. Address X. Y., P. O., box 294, New York."

This modest employer ought to hire a horse. The fact that he inserts such an adv indicates that there are still plenty of workmen who can be reduced to equine conditions, "prosperity" or no prosperity.

Reader.

New York, February 1.

THE WOES OF THE SMALL CONTRACTOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The wicked, dissatisfied, class-hatred-breeding Socialist is a terrible fellow from the capitalists' viewpoint. The Socialist is always telling how much more the rich are accumulating, how much less of the wherewithal to exist the poor are receiving, and how hard 'tis for the poor diminishing middle class to hang on.

Apropos of the bourgeois or middle class: My friend (?) Jay is a contractor in the building stone line. He owns a quarry where granite is cut. We were talking the other day of the building trades in general, the stone industry in particular.

"Less than ten years ago," said Jay, "the contractors could figure a very large margin of profit but now we must try to get along with a miserly 5 per cent or lose the contract."

"How is that?" I asked.

"The damned labor unions and strikes," answered Jay, "they want more and more every year."

I remarked that as rent, provisions, coal (they put that commodity up $1.25 per ton here yesterday, just as the thermometer dropped), clothing, etc., had advanced 50 per cent since 1890, it was only reasonable that the working class would demand a higher price for their labor, and as that price was essential to their livelihood, their only weapon, the strike, was a natural sequence to a refusal of their request.

Of course, Jay couldn't see it. But he may just so soon as competition drives him out of business, graduates him from his present unenviable position to the rapidly swelling ranks of the wage-slaves, where he will, let's hope, become a class conscious militant Socialist. I once believed as Jay does, so I must not be too harsh with him.

"E. See."

East Prov., R. I., Jan. 27.

HEATH DROPS CASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—District Attorney Francis McCovern yesterday submitted an opinion to the county board that the $5,000 bond deposited by Mr. Heath as a preliminary to his demand for the office of clerk of courts, was not sufficient; the amount required being $50,000; therefore the case of Heath against clerk of courts Cord has been dropped. Had the central committee of the Social Democratic party been able to raise the necessary $50,000 dollars as required by law, the case would have been pushed to a finish, no doubt about that. Now, however on account of not being able to give such a big bond the whole thing came to a sudden end.

Mr. Berger gives some funny reasons why this incident came to a sudden close. He says in an interview in the News:

Mr. Berger's Statement.

"The committee in charge," said Mr. Berger, "has decided to drop the case of Frederick Heath against Clerk of the Courts Fred Cords, for getting office with the promise to turn over the fees into the county treasury.

"From a purely legal standpoint, it was a very good cause. All the supreme court decisions were in our favor, in this state as in other states. The practice of influencing voters by promises to turn over salary or emoluments is without doubt pernicious and dangerous. It would by and by be impossible for a poor man to get office, because, as has been pointed out repeatedly, if a man has the right to turn over part of his salary, he has also the right to donate all of it. This would mean that only a wealthy man could hold office. Yet the committee decided to drop the case."

If the case viewed from a purely legal standpoint was a good one why not push it to completion? Why always do things by halves? Evidently $50,000 was too large a sum for the "comrades" to rake together.

As to influencing voters, can Mr. Berger wash his own hands in innocence? Has he never influenced voters to vote for something far more deceitful than the turning of fees into the county treasurer? Had not the Social Democrats a plank in their platform of buying the coal-mines, railroads, etc., while the party or rather the leaders knew or ought to have known that such a thing was pernicious and dangerous besides, at least for a "Socialist" party, for it was getting votes by means of ignoble agencies, by wrong tactics. However, these same agencies of deceit and humbug are still in full force within the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Berger has no moral right to accuse a party of something wherewithal, his own Social Democracy thrives and flourishes. If the Socialist Labor party were able to institute a suit for damages in the Court of Justice against the Social Democracy this very day for misrepresentation, etc., the penalty would be heavy indeed. However, time will arrive when justice will be meted out to the bogus Socialist party—not by a capitalist Court of Justice but by judge Right and Verity—by the working class themselves.

May this day of judgement not be far distant,

Milwaukee, Wis. H. B.

APROPOS OF THE KANSAS CITY AMENDMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will some one kindly inform me what value to the movement an individual would be, who was forced into the Industrial Workers of the World? If he is a member of the Socialist Labor Party and does not understand that the economic organization is of paramount importance, the S. L. P. so far as he as an individual is concerned, has not yet performed its full mission. He is in the kindergarten grade, he must be allowed to develop mentally, and when he has developed, not even gentle pursuasion will be necessary. You would not keep him out of the I. W. W. if you wanted to. He will turn as naturally to that organization, as a horse does to grass.

The S. L. P. as an organization has strained every nerve; has actually impoverished itself in the interest of the I. W. W. as was its duty but, in our enthusiasm let us be reasonable. Do we want material in the I. W. W. that would clog the current? Material, that would be more a detriment than a help to the organization. Above all let us remember, "That a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." "Patience and perserverance," is not a platitude in this case. We must have both. They are as necessary now, as steady nerves. Cool heads, and iron determination, will be essential assets in the future. Patience good comrades of Kansas City.

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., January 23.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SEX TALONIS; THE RETALIATION AND THE RESTORATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A quaint old Tipperary man was the writer's comrade in the work-shop nearly forty years ago, and his vivid stories of the Irish Rebellion of 1848 often beguiled the tedious monotony of our daily toil. The narratives usually described the potting of some obnoxious landlord, bailiff or other petty oppressor from the convenient ambush of a hedge, a bleak rock, or tree top; and the victim was most often a civil rather than a military character.

The tactics described a very dubious kind of guerilla warfare. In the midst of a particularly harrowing recital, being then a sensitive and tender hearted youth, I blurted out the rebuke: "But Brophy, this was not war, it was murder." "True for ye, my bye; they murdered us by wholesale and we murdered them by retail."

"Thou shalt not kill," says the book of Exodus. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," chants Leviticus, and the echo is heard in Deuteronomy. "Your Socialist agitation is damnable," says the timid and conservative bourgeois, "you strive to arouse the resentment of the working class and to incite them against the existing order of society. This would certainly mean revolution and how could you prevent strife, riot and anarchy?"

It is true that we do declare war on that system which controls society today and also controls the machinery of the government. But we do not intend to destroy social or domestic life, but to expand and improve it. Our retaliation will be directed against that damnable system of capitalist conspiracy which has already well nigh annihilated society.

What says the platform of the Socialist Labor Party against this system? We have raised the banner of Revolt and demanded the unconditional surrender of the capitaist class; that industrial war and social disorder shall now and forever cease and every true Socialist, pledging to the principles of the propaganda his life, his fortune and his sacred honor, will declare that in his resistance to this system he will ask no quarter and give no quarter.

We do intend to smite the philistines of capitalism and to take spoil from the Egyptians of exploitation. The assassins of capitalism who by wholesale and by system destroy the social, domestic, and economic life of thousands and tens of thousands of God's children year after year, throttle and maim them morally and intellectually as well, must not complain when the day of retaliation comes when their railroad stock, bank shares, and gilt edge securities are reduced to their intrinsic value of about four cents the bushel basket; when their gold and bank notes are canceled because a ton of it will not buy a loaf of bread or foot of land. For generations has the oppressor levied tribute upon Labor's shackled and helpless form, and quenched its economic life by the holding that which nourishes and preserves life. We demand the restoration of a stolen heritage, the chastisement by ignominous and speedy exinction of the capitalist conspiracy for the control of Labor's product by the manipulation of the utilities of social and the essentials of domestic life. Our retaliation will mean the death of capitalism, the birth of a new and regenerated society, a purified womanhood, a glorified manhood and the restoration of Labor's product. Our retaliation will be consummated on the day of our jubilee, when with the song of triumph and the shouts of victory we shall plant our bright red banner upon the ramparts of the citadel of capitalism.

G. W. Tracy.

New York January 19..

DE LEONITES IN RENO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—About the first of July, 1906, the first De Leonite we ever saw came to Reno and met comrade Hibbard, a class conscious real estate broker, agent for some real estate owners and a large owner himself of real estate from which he draws a large income, and also, comrade N. N. Cordell, a painter by trade, an officer in the A. F. of L., and very popular with the members of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly and with the members of the Employers' Association in Reno, because he don't believe in fighting but wants harmony between Capital and Labor, which is right because they can't get along and be all the time fighting. Comrade Cordell and comrade Hibbard are exploited in taxes and we are all exploited when we go into the store to buy our clothes or when we buy our meals at the restaurant, don't comrade Untermann say so in his little book, "How Labor is Robbed."

De Leon "sent his little De Leonite," A. W. Joseph here, to tell us that the workingmen don't pay the taxes because they are taxed at the place where they work out of any control over their product before they are allowed to work and so they have nothing to pay taxes on. Do you suppose that when a man has to pay out in taxes nearly all he makes renting houses, he would swallow such a doctrine as that? And then Joseph said the working man was exploited where he works and nowhere else, and that all that happened after that was the dividing of the loot. We didn't like that word loot because it makes a man mad to be called a looter and it makes a man mad to think he is looted and we want votes and we can't get votes without harmony and good feeling.

Joseph kept disturbing our harmony by telling on Wayland and making fun of his books, and telling the workingmen that the "Appeal" was wrong, and he made them believe it so they wouldn't vote us into office. He jumped onto those two poor men, Hibbard and Cordell, and tangled them all up and made them a laughing stock whenever he had a chance and when they said anything about De Leon he told them that one man like De Leon was worth more to the working class than all the leaders of the S. P. together and made the fool workingmen in our local believe it.

Joseph went back up to Lake Talive, on the line between Nevada and California and stayed up there till in October and in December he joined our local of the I. W. W., where comrade P. Slaugh, a class-conscious faro player, comrade Cordell, a class-conscious labor statesman, comrade Hall, a class-conscious faro dealer and comrade Lovridge, a class-conscious owner of a cider mill, were trying to get the working men to vote for us for office; and Joseph commenced to destroy our harmony and good feeling by telling the workingmen that they must organize first in the shops and seize and hold their tools of labor, and then seize the state afterward and overthrow it, and that they could not free themselves by electing leading business men to office and that it was an insult to workingmen to ask them to vote for any one but workingmen. He then told them that a man that lived off the workers was not fit to be trusted by them.

After while, along in December "De Leon sent" John Easton, another De Leonite, here to help Joseph and they got together one day and in about one hour they were just like brothers, they both talked alike and when our leaders tried to talk Socialism they fought them and the workingmen took sides with them, instead of siding with us. Easton called us sanctified Populists, and told the workingmen about Carey and Mailley and Hillquit, and Berger and Barnes, and Morrow Lewis, and Wayland, and "I., A. M. Simons," and made them laugh at us and call us dreamers and Baptists.

Easton then went away into California for three weeks and kept writing to Joseph and to a man in Chicago, by the name of Trautmann, and one day "De Leon sent him back" and "sent" a man by the name of J. H. D. Sherrie, another De Leonite, here at the same time. Those three De Leonites got together and took two more De Leonites, both working men, over to our I. W. W. hall and went to raising a row with comrade Slaugh, our President, for supporting Sherman without asking the members any questions or having any vote and made comrade Slough answer awful hard questions whether he wanted to or not, and showed us up to the workingmen and showed up comrade Sherman, and won over the workingmen that had been supporting us and took away our charter and our seal and all of our supplies, including a lot of stamps that we got from Sherman on cerdit, and all the books and everything there and sent the property back to Mr. Trautmann, and got a new charter and supplies and kicked all the Socialists out of the I. W. W. in Reno.

Easton and Joseph said that all the Socialists wanted in the I. W. W. was to make it a private fish pond where they could fish for suckers or put out molasses to catch flies and the I. W. W. couldn't use suckers or flies, but that they must have men in order to make men free, and that they didn't want anyone that didn't believe the I. W. W. could accomplish the overthrow of capital and they called private ownership of social instruments capital.

I think they're derned intolerent and narrow and mean and I believe they would fight and no gentlemen would do such a thing.

Yours very much displeased,
A True Socialist.

Reno, Nevada, January 28.

P. S. I want you to tell Mr. De Leon we don't want him to send any more De Leonites here.

TWO CALIFORNIA CONVENTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Two labor conventions have met and adjourned at Stockton, California; one the State Federation of Labor, the other the building trades council, a machine dominated and controlled by P. H. McCarthy & Co. The usual formalities were gone through with; a speech from the Mayor of the city, who slobbered over them, their patriotism, in time of trial, their importance in the development of "our country," etc.; then came prayer, that they maye ever remain faithful supporters of law and order (of the capitalist brand).

Nothing of any vital importance—at either convention—was enacted in behalf of the working class, outside of the Haywood-Moyer resolution, Walter McArther of the Sailor's, as usual, fighting its passage. Yet they feel as if they are up against something; a growing spirit of discontent in their ranks. Possibly they see the vision of the Industrial Workers of the World arise before them; thus causing them to take action along the lines of organizing the State. To do this, they passed a resolution appropriating $1,200 and asked Sammy to grant $1,200 more to cover the State for the A. F. of L. and block out the I. W. W.

We have in this State a large and important body of men, the lumber jacks, who fill as important a position to the Pacific Coast States, as do the Western Federation of Miners to the Rocky Mountain States; and we must use our best efforts to prevent them from falling into the hands of Gompers' Civic Federation, there to have there spirit deadened and their hands tied by contracts with bosses' associations, such as is being practiced here in San Francisco, as exemplified by the building trades. The latter prevent any affiliated union from attempting to improve its condition, without giving 90 days' notice and receiving the consent of the machine, which is virtually impossible to get.

The Electrical Workers, knowing the success that the Plumbers' made in getting their demands granted and P. H. McCarthy's inability to furnish scabs, made demands on the bosses and went on strike. The bosses set up a howl to the building trades, who ordered the men back to work, or their building trades card would be withdrawn, and they expelled from the council. They, seeing victory in sight, refused to submit, and have put an injunction against the building trades to prevent them from throwing them out. Every effort is made to assist the bosses to get men to break away from the union. The council will furnish any electrical worker, union or non-union, with a card, signed by Chas. Nelson, Business Agent, granting the holder a permit to scab on his striking fellow worker.

Once again the building trades is engaged in the contemptible business of organizing scabs into a union to take the place of strikers. These misleaders of labor, insisting on the identity of interests between Capital and Labor, will not tolerate any other line of thought; and having political ambitions, fostered by the so-called Union Labor party, they are especially anxious not to offend the bosses's association, as they count on and need its political support. The professional labor leader acts as a go-between, and any effort made by the rank and file toward improvement is checked and smothered; and he who dare protest is howled down, and scabbery becomes a virtue when done by the wholesale, and a crime when done by the individual.

The false teaching and reasoning of the leaders is brought home to the rank and file, when in a difficulty. The electrical workers, taught in the craft union, felt powerful and secure in their job-trust union, and when an applicant applied for membership he was discharged and difficulties were placed in his way; in fact, he wasn't wanted, thereby inviting by this policy, those men whom they refuse, to scab upon them; and then cursing them for what they themselves are responsible for.

In logic, no A. F. of L. union can call any one a scab, seeing that their most prominent leaders promote and encourage scabbery in order that they may stand well, and be looked upon with favor by the masters of the job. Should the policy of these sycophants in the ranks of labor be carried out, the great laboring class, would be mere pawns, to be bought and sold at so much per day or week as per agreement with the boss.

The industrial union has not come any too soon. When an industrial worker presents his argument, they recognize its force, and rarely will you find one that will take issue with you, outside of a leader or would-be leader. These truths are creeping home. It is for us to use tact and judgment, and quit chewing the rag on minor issues, but put our energies to organize and educate the workers to a knowledge of their class interest in the Industrial Workers of the World, having full knowledge that material interest is the base of all human activities, and the I. W. W. based on correct lines, will solidify the working class and give it the highest and most concrete expression.

Yours for a revolutionary working class,

Geo. Speed.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.

WANTED.

Copies of issues of Daily People of June 25th and Weekly People of November 17th, 1906. Anyone who can furnish same, Iwill pay what they think papers are worth.

Hattie F. Hadley.

Lynden, Wash.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Single Comb, Rhode Island Reds
Prize Stock, Excellent Layers.
$2.00 Per Setting.
M. RUTHER
Holyoke, Mass.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. S., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—The A. F. of L. could not "assume control of the productive administration of the land." It cannot because it is organized upon craft lines. Not until the working class is organized upon the integrally industrial principle of the I. W. W. will it be in condition to assume control.

E. S. W., NEW YORK—That happens with the German Reichstag what happens with Rhode Island and Connecticut. In these States the apportionment for members of the Legislature is such that districts polling small votes have as many representatives as districts having big votes. Thus R. I., for instance, may have a big Democratic majority in the State, and yet the Legislature remains Republican. Thus with the Reichstag. The districts from which the members come poll vastly unequal votes. A proper apportionment would give the largest representation to the Social Democracy.

J. E., PEORIA, ILL.—If you get the "Miners' Magazine" you will notice that O'Neill abstained from giving the vote polled on the alleged referendum. Mistakes can occur even where the vote is given; then the mistake can be rectified. When no vote is given, rectification is impossible. That's the O'Neill style of "referendum." For the rest the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. took its own course, despite the alleged fiat of the alleged referendum. They decided to abide by the decision of their next convention.

T. E., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—No! No! ! The I. W. W. men who are now arguing for "no politics" must not be taken for Dumases and Petriellas. Those men are sincerely groping after light. Mistaken though they be, and often hot-headed they are no "agents provocateurs," or concealers of crookedness behind the mask "revolution."

T. W. G., NEW YORK—Well, for a pretty good outline of the feudal system, drawn in easy language, take Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—There is another difficulty in the way of the classification of subjects in The People. Most of the articles contributed on news matter are so long that proper classification is rendered hard, if not impossible. If correspondents would boil what they have to say down to its essence, classification may be sooner attempted.

G. J. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Get a copy of the stenographic report of last I. W. W. convention. The report of the last day, or the day before last, will give answer to the question as to Shurtleff's quality. Delegate Haver, of the Brooklyn silk workers stated there to the effect that Shurtleff organized on the hurrah plan. He tried to draw in men with the promise that if they join the I. W. W. they are assured $5 a week strike benefits.

W. W., NEW YORK—The People is giving space only to those who oppose politics altogether. You may come in later. Of course, the exclusively physical force propaganda is open to the danger of the "agent provocateur," the police spies who talk blood and thunder to provoke the men into acts for which they will be hanged. But be sure to keep in mind the Careys, Hillquits and Buechs, who, on the pure and simple political field, debauch the Labor Movement down to their own level. Either extreme partakes of the nature of the "half-measures" that Marx warns against as breeders of meanness.

T. C. D., COVINGTON, KY.—Article is rejected. Post yourself on Socialist Labor Party literature. Condensing reason for rejection—Catholic countries, such as France, have shown that Catholics are perfectly able to distinguish between theology, and politics bearing the mask of theology.

A. B., DOVER, N. H.—First of all, see above answer to T. E., Los Angeles, Cal. New name will have to be given to the I. W. W. men who oppose politics; or they will have to name themselves. "Anarchists" does not fit them as a name. The Anarchist, as his deliberately adopted name denotes, rejects headship. The rejection of headship is a denial of mass-organization. The I. W. W. men in question are not Anarchists in that they recognize the necessity of mass-organization, and, as a consequence, the necessity of headship, which headship is obvious in the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.

D. D., VICTORIA, B. C.—Oho! He now calls the S. L. P. "hero worshippers," does he? That is the latest variation to the tune "Boss," "Pope," "Pasha"; and the new variation springs from the identical bottom as the old ones. Whosoever has ever tried to boss the S. L. P. and ran up against the sturdy democracy of the Party, set up the old tune. He who says the S. L. P. is a hero worshipper will be found to be tarred with the same old stick. He will be found to have set himself up as a Hero unto himself, and to be on his knees devoutly worshiping that. And his anger arises from the circumstance that the S. L. P. don't share his views concerning his own heroship.

M. H., NEW YORK—Yes, that must be granted. Even if the poll of the German Social Democracy be increased by 400,000 votes, the fire of the Russian Revolution across the frontier should have justified greater expectations.

BELOIT, WIS.—A Socialist should avoid fraternal societies. Even if he expects to bore there from within he will find that he is the one who will be bored. They will bore into his pockets. Fraternal societies proceed from a false conception of the social lay of the land. Usually they are subservient to capitalist purposes.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—

The ballot laws allow a party to nominate candidates for as many, or as few, of the offices to be filled as the party may choose.

Next question next week.

A. M. S., GAGETOWN, MICH.—According to the Annual Report (Dec. 5, 1906) of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the total receipts for the year were $762,386,904.62. The total expenditures $736,717,582.01. That leaves in the Treasury a balance of $25,669,322.61. That answers questions one and two. Next questions next week.

E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—We are trying to ascertain.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The statistical division of the population in its three main component classes, and the statistical distribution of the wealth the classes possess is laborious work. What you should do, instead of driving this office wild with your "little questions" of this caliber, is to get the Census, also Laurence Call's figures; then abstain from skylarking for a month or two, and in that time make the research yourself; having made it favor The People with your figures. You will then not have lived in vain.

Next "little question" next week.

E. A. C., EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Come next February 9 in the evening to St. Jean Baptiste Hall, Manton ave., Olneyville, or the following day, Sunday, the 10th, in the evening to Labor Temple, Washington and Matthewson streets, Providence. The question is too delicate for a public answer. A private talk will stead.

S. M. R., NEW YORK—You had better call at this office.

O. H., NEW YORK—How on earth can one answer a question so loosely put as this: "Who was the S. P. lawyer who drew up contracts between a boss and his employees in which the employees got the best of the bargain?"—Kindly be more definite.

Next question next week.

J. S. W., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; E. P., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; E. T. D., BUTTE, MONT.; G. W., TAMPA, FLA.; E. S. P., WEST OMAHA, NEB.; T. W. E., KANSAS CITY, MO; E. F. TRENTON, N. J.; J. S. PORTLAND, ORE.; J. J. C., PANAMA; T. S. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. J, BOSTON, MASS.; "UNDER THE WHITE TERROR," NEW YORK; H. J. SHAWNEE, O.—Matter received.

AS TO POLITICS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

stenches occasionally breed: THE DISSECTING ROOM IS NECESSARY;—as inconsequential as would be extensive dissertations on the accidents and discomforts that result from ocean travel: OCEAN TRAVEL IS REQUISITE. The pure and simple political Socialist man is on the political question what a man would be who favors the dissecting room for the sake of its stench, or the man who favors ocean travel for the sake of its perils and discomforts. That, our physical force opponents know, is not the S. L. P. position. The S. L. P. knows that the political State is worthless, and can not legislate the Socialist Republic into life. The S. L. P. man clings to political action because it is an absolute necessity for the formation of that organization—the I. W. W.—which is both the embryo of the Workers' Republic and the physical force that the proletariat may, and in all likelihood will, need, to come to its own.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met at Pittsburg, Pa., January 27, Markley in chair. Present: Kephart, Clark, Herrington, Thomas, Markley, Clever, and Gray. Absent Weber, Male, Layton, Rupp, Drugmond and McConnell. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Labor News Co., enclosing bill of $1.40 for literature sold by D. Rehder; to D. E. Gilchrist from the Labor News Co., requesting S. E. C. to communicate with one H. Sharpenburg of Jacobs Creek, Pa.; C. Tilligner, enclosing money order for $5 as a donation to state agitation fund, also stating Section Allentown will donate $5 in February and $5 in March. Communications received, filed and acted upon under their proper head.

Ten dollars was donated to Party Press Moving Fund.

The secretary was instructed to purchase literature to the amount of $5 for free distribution.

A warrant was drawn for $39.35 expenses for month of December, 1906.

Financial report—Receipts: Section Allegheny County, 250 due stamps, $37.50; Section Allentown, donation to state agitation, $5; total receipts, $42.50. Expenditures: 500 due stamps, $35; Donation to moving fund, $10; Labor News Co. bill, $1.40; fifty German application cards, 20c.; Postage, 70c.; Literature, $5; total expenditures, $52.30. Total receipts, $42.50; Previous balance, $21.47; Cash balance, $63.97; Total expenditures, $52.30; Cash on hand, $11.67.

Adjournment.

Devid T. Lentz, Sec'y.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London, Canada, January 27, Courtenay in chair. Weber and Emery absent. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From R. E. Burns, sending property of the defunct Section of Hamilton, charter and due stamps. Same received and placed in stock. From F. J. Farrell; read; request had been complied with. (Re address of National Secretary, find same on page 6, column 1, under Official, in Weekly People.) From Wm. Griffiths, Vancouver, requesting the N. E. C. to write up an article denouncing the Socialist party candidates who are running in the Province of B. C., by explaining their (Socialist party) attitude on Industrial Unionism or Trade Unionism, etc., also that it is rumored that the Conservative party is putting the funds up for the Socialist party candidates. Secretary reported answering same, which was endorsed. [Note.—The Recording Secretary was instructed to enter in minutes in reply to same, that the communication was not received in time to write up article and send same to be published in B. C. papers before election. As to wiring papers it would be so condensed and short that it would be practically useless.] National Secretary was instructed to write Vancouver that it is the duty of the Section to procure all documentary proof of the actions of the Socialist party and make a leaflet of same and submit same for endorsement of N. E. C. From Section London sending $2.50 for 50 due stamps Received and filed.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS' VOTE.

El Paso, Tex., February 1.—Official vote for Governor, as furnished from Austin, is: A. S. Dowler, S. L. P., 260; Edwards, S. P., 2,958. The poll tax has materially cut the proletarian vote; no decline in S. L. P. sentiment.

A. S. Dowler.

Cash Orders Wanted

The first form of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" goes to press this week. (week of February 9th.)

In Order to push the work through we MUST have 300, cash in advance, orders. We MUST have them right away. Send on your order with a dollar.

The new edition will surpass the old one in every respect.

Don't wait for anyone else. Send in your order. DO IT TO-DAY.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

BILLOWS LETTER

OF ACCEPTANCE, AS CHICAGO S. L. P. MAYORALTY CANDIDATE.

Proud of Honor, Because His Party Takes the True and Historic Political Position in Society, on Behalf of the Working Class.

Chicago, January 20.—In accepting the Socialist Labor Party nomination as candidate for Mayor of Chicago, I owe you, comrades and the working class, an explanation. Under different circumstances I should have declined the honor, but, as things are now, in the labor movement, I accept gladly.

I realize only too well the work that is before us and just for that very reason am I a candidate on the petition for Mayor.

If the Socialist Labor Party took the position that through politics alone can the worker be emancipated I would not be in it, much less its candidate. I know politics is a weapon that can and will be used to good advantage by the working class. Politics, in its nature, is destructive, instructive, and a little constructive.

In the past as well as the present, politics played a great part as a teacher, as the vanguard of that which it stood for. When the Burgher or freedman of feudal days got any economic power, i. e., capital, they used that power to gain political rights. Why did they want those rights? Because they knew that having those rights they would be able to develop and grow; that by getting stronger they would get more rights and eventually overthrow their oppressors. No sooner were they given certain rights, forced by and through economic pressure, the burghers or the capitalists in embryo, used them for their own good.

Look at the guilds. These societies were secret but as soon as given political rights abandoned their secrecy and carried their fight on in the open. It is the fight carried on in the open, i. e., on the political field, that made THE MASS see the necessity of a new order of society.

As long as the Workingmen's Association was secret, it amounted to nothing but as soon as they were allowed to come out in the open, their ideas were listened to and many accepted them. See what this organization did in France, during and after the 50's.

The working class in Russia as everywhere else uses whatever economic power they can muster up to gain political rights. You have seen how they were when they were secret. The most they ever had in their secret organizations was about a hundred thousand members and these members wanted political rights, for what purpose? So as to be able to carry on their fight in the open. The result is that the Russian S. D. P. has one hundred and thirty thousand members, while the economic has twice as many.

To confine ourselves to this country: We have overwhelming proof to convince any thinking person that politics is a great force. The Republican party was forced by economic pressure to take up the fight against slavery. How were they to convince the people of the necessity of abolishing slavery? They nominated their candidates, who went before the people and showed the necessity of doing away with slavery. The debates between Douglas and Lincoln were educational in almost every particular. The mass were called to decide; they did. Were the people not educated, were they not convinced they would not have shown the spirit that they showed during the war. Politics was used rightly in this case, and is in most cases.

Who will deny that the working class is in a "doped" condition most of the time? They work hard and the capitalists always manage to keep them interested in many little things. It is only previous to elections that the capitalists rouse the workers from their stupor. You hear the workers talk about this or the other party; this or the other platform, this or that plank is good for them; in short, you find them thoroughly aroused. It would be criminal on the part of Socialists if they should not take advantage of such opportunity to show the workers their class interests, and point out that the workers can gain nothing through politics, if not organized in a working class industrial organization that should be ready to take and hold that which is rightly theirs. The Socialist Labor Party does that; it uses politics as an agitational proposition, it comes to the workers and shows what is right and what is wrong. To do that we must get in the political arena; to get in the political arena we must get on the ballot.

For the reason that the Socialist Labor Party takes the true and historic political position in society, do I accept the honor conferred upon me and hope that the working class of Chicago will respond to our call and give us official standing, so as to avoid getting signatures.

To work comrades and sympathizers. Get signatures. Distribute leaflets and do any other similar work which will tend to build up a strong and true labor movement.

Yours for the Social Revolution,
J. Billow.
730 West 19th Street.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT

IN WEEKLY PRESS RECORD—SOME ENCOURAGING LETTERS—THE MOYER—HAYWOOD TRIAL.

For the week ending February 2nd, we received 182 subs to the Weekly People, and 21 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 203, which is eleven over the number received the previous week.

Those sending five or more subs were: C. Hagstolz, McCabe, Ariz., 22; O. Freer, Columbus, O., 12; P. King, Butte, Mont., 10; D. Hochwald, Wheeling, W. V., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7. Section Cincinnati has settled down to regular work. A bunch of subs comes in from them every week.

Prepaid cards sold: Allegheny County, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Paterson, N. J., and San Francisco, five dollars worth to each.

The Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial, by Wade R. Parks. These reports will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The date of the trial has not been definitely settled, as yet; so it is impossible to state when the publication of the reports will begin. As soon as the trial begins the reports will also begin.

If the inactive comrades could see some of the encouraging letters we get they would gird up their loins and go at this propaganda work themselves. Comrade Hochwald says he finds many sympathizers with Socialism who, not coming in contact with the literature of the S. L. P., admit they never had a clear idea of the movement. Once they read a copy of the Weekly People they wish to know all about the Party and the I. W. W., and comrade Hochwald is putting them in the way of learning.

A British reader in renewing writes: "I consider that such an outspoken revolutionary and Marxian journal is something one can ill do without."

A Traverse City, Mich., comrade, who is always on the lookout for a new reader to the Weekly People, sends in one and says he hopes to get more soon. A far away Manitoba comrade wants to know if any People readers are near him. He experiences a double isolation. We wrote him to set out and kindle the revolutionary fire in the people about him.

You can arouse the heart-stirring interest of many a despondent workingman by giving him the Socialist education that the S. L. P. press alone imparts and thus make of him a power for the movement, whereas otherwise he is at best but a negligible quantity. All hail the propagandists of the movement, theirs is the work that tells to-day and in the future.

Before the time arrives for the removal of the Party's plant there is ample opportunity to double the Weekly People circulation. Let us see what we can do to establish a high record as we bid farewell to the old quarters and enter upon the new. On with the propaganda.

We had some good sized orders for Labor News literature during the week. San Francisco, Cal., $27.28; S. D. F., Glasgow, $9; McCabe, Ariz., $7.50; Philadelphia, Pa., $5; San Antonio, Tex., $4.75; Minneapolis, Minn., $2.63; Allegheny County, Pa., $3; Ardmore, Pa., $3; Vancouver, B. C., $2.20; Hamilton, Canada, $1.43; Cincinnati, $1; So. Norwalk, Conn., $1; Northport, Wash., $1.75; Branch I, Kings County, $2.

Over two weeks ago we sent bills to organizations and individuals requesting prompt payment to enable us to proceed with certain Labor News work undertaken here. With but avery few exceptions there has been practically no response to our call for payments. We were depending upon these payments to enable us to carry on the work and as a consequence some of this work has been halted, and cannot be proceeded with until the money due here is forthcoming. There is enough due here to enable us to move into the new quarters with a good stock of literature. Let it be the duty of each party member to see, at the first meeting of his organization that Labor News and People bills are ordered paid.

We expect to have Ebert's American Industrial Evolution off the press within ten days. Let us have your full cooperation and other work will be pushed through.

VINCENT ST. JOHN

A COMPLIMENTARILY HOSTILE RE-PORT OF HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN THE GOLDFIELD REGION.

Tonopah, Nev., Janntary 31.—In the Boise "Idaho Daily Statesman" of January 22, appears the following complimentary account of Vincent St. John' the resolute and revolutionary miner,—complimentray in the sense that the attacks of a defeated enemy are the sincerest flattery:

"Vincent St. John, the man who was arrested in this state about the time of the arrest of the Federation officials in Denver, being turned over to the Colorado authorities, won the case the latter state had against him. He appeared in Goldfield about December 1 and at once took an active part in stirring things up. On December 15 his work was made manifest in a walk-out on the part of all men receiving $4.50 a day. They quit work without notifying their employers.

"It was given out that they would demand $5 a day, but the employers were confronted by the fact that St. John and his clique were prepared to follow that up with other demands.

"Inside information from the miners' unoin was to the effect that the W. F. M. No. 220, affiliated with the I. W. W., would not only demand $5 as a minimum scale, but if they carried that they intend to ask $6 for every miner that passed down the collar of the shaft, and $7 per day where it was wet. They also passed a resolution startlingly socialistic in character that leasers would be compelled to pay members of the Western Federation of Miners 5 per cent of the gross earnings; also that under the contract system, a contractor would have to share his profits with all of the men working under him. This last resolution, of course, gained exactly what the socialists expected; it killed the contracting system in this camp, because no contractor would take all the chances and then share the profits with a lot of irresponsible persons.

"The operators met and submitted a proposition, addressing it as an open letter to the miners of Goldfield. There were three propositions in this operators' proposition, namely: "General store," "ten days' notice," and "change room." It was thought perhaps the general store might be an attraction because the local railroad's charges are so extravagant that all prices of supplies are exteremly high. The 10 days' notice was put forward simply to see if the miners would sign an agreement for a definite time, which in the end they refused to do. The whole object of the operators was to gain time, until the 1st of July, or the arrival of the Tonopah & Tidewater railroad (Clark's road) from Rhyolite and Borax Smith's road from the Lida C. mines.

"The change room proposition was the kernel of the whole situation, and St. John and his followers fought it bitterly, St. John's argument being that they did not object to going into the change room, but that he did object to changing before a representative of the company, like a slave in South Africa. Therefore, as was expected, the original proposition was turned down.

"Between December 21st and January 8th there were some very interesting developments on the part of the union, D. Rodebush and Vincent St. John coming to personal blows in front of the miners' hall, and this row within the ranks made it possible for Rodebush, who was at the head of the second conference, representing the miners, to persuade his committee to sign his report with him.

"After the operators and miners had agreed upon a proposition, St. John who is leading the radicals, made another fight within the unions, that in voting on the proposition, those taking part should embrace all unions affiliated with the W. F. M., which included bartenders, flute-players, piano players and every other conceivable occupation belonging to the I. W. W.

"He won his point, admitting all to the referendum. Further, he insisted that it should require a two-thirds vote to adopt the agreement submitted through the Rodebush committee, and he won in that also.

"The voting occurred on January 9, the result being 1293 for the plan to 554 against, which was a very small majority. This fixed wages at $5 and provided for change rooms.

"St. John has also been very busy stirring up sentiment in the Moyer-Haywood case. He hit upon the idea of making this demonstration on the anniversary of the bloodshed in St. Petersburg on what is known as Red Sunday."

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

SESSIONS CONTINUE VIGOROUS AND FULL OF PROGRESS.

Officers for New Term Nominated—By-Laws Finally Adopted, and Sent To Chicago for Approval—A Change of Meeting Night Decided Upon—All Aboard for the Grand Ball On March 30th.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Industrial Council was held at 222 East 29th street, to complete several important pieces of business left unfinished at the meeting the week before.

In accordance with the new by-laws, which leaves the election of the Council officers entirely in the hands of the Council, the following nominations were made, to be voted on at the next meeting:

Recording Secretary: Rosenbaum, Cloth Sponger.

Corresponding and Financial Secretary: Crawford, Bronx Mixed Local; Ungar, Cigar Makers'; George Vaughan, Machinists'.

Treasurer: Winauer, Printer.

Sergeant-at-arms: De Bona.

Organization Committee: Anderson, Building Trades; Moskowitz, Clerk; Lesino, Hotel and Restaurant Worker; Chaiken, Garment Worker; George Vaughan, Machinist; McCormack, Machinist, Weber.

Grievance Committee: Jacobson, Yonkers Mixed Local; Anderson; Baldelli, Machinist.

Auditing Committee: Fischer, Hotel and Restaurant Worker: Augustine, Building Trades; Delz, Printer.

In connection with the consolidation of the building trades branches into their Industrial Union, a committee came before the Council from the Roofers' and Cornice Makers' branch, requesting instructions as how to proceed. The necessary information was given, in the course of which an able exposition of industrial organization as opposed to craftism was given.

The "committee on style" elected to rewrite the Council by-laws, embodying the amendments just adopted, read the finished draft, which was accepted, and ordered sent to General Headquarters for approval.

An interesting discussion during the evening culminated in the adoption of a recommendation to all the constituent locals to elect along with their other local officers, Literary Agents. In the discussion it was brought out that the I. W. W. was not a "protective association," but a revolutionary school, wherein the masses were to be educated and drilled for their final emancipation. For this reason, the literature of the revolution must be kept before the membership, old as well as new; and no one could do this better than a regularly authorized literary agent, who could always keep on hand a stock of I. W. W. pamphlets and leaflets, and whose business it would be to push the circulation of the official organ. At the close of the discussion, the recommendation was unanimously carried.

The committee in charge of the ball to be given by the Council reported the final hiring of Progress Assembly Rooms on Avenue A, between 2nd and 3rd streets, for Saturday, March 30. The affair will consist of a ball purely, and is expected to prove a whooping success both as far as enjoyment and financial returns are concerned.

Many delegates believing that it would allow of a larger attendance of the general membership of the organization at Council meetings if the meeting night were changed, it was decided to convene from the first of March on, on the first and third Saturdays of the month. The two meetings for February will be held as usual, on the second and fourth Thursdays.

The interest so noticeable at the last meeting of the Council was again in evidence Thursday night. The reports of Organizer Fischer and the Organization Committee were full of vigor, and as vigorously approved when rendered. Industrial Unionism in New York is going ahead with a rush.

ANOTHER I. W. W. COAL MINERS' LOCAL.

Springfield, Ill., January 29.—An I. W .W. coal miners' local was formed at Bluemond, near this city, last Friday night. W. W. Cox, National Organizer, is located here. He will stay here during the state convention of the United Mine Workers, the third week in February.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WOMAN'S FIELD

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME—A WIFELY INTEREST IN SOCIALISM DESIRABLE.

[By Rhoda M. Brooks.]

What is Socialist propaganda?

It is educating and helping forward the understanding as to industrial, political and economic conditions which affect every human being. Like charity of a certain kind, it should begin at home, as home conditions are the most important factor in making men and women able to stand the brunt and toil and cares and worry of life.

This being true, it is very necessary that husbands and wives, fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters should try to be on a basis of understanding where they can meet and breath freely.

Woman has not been imbued as widely with Socialist ideas as naturally might be supposed she would, considering the growth of revolutionary thought among men. There must be some reason for this, seeing she is so often an echo of her men folk's sentiments and beliefs. "Father was always a Republican," or "My husband is a Democrat and so, of course, am I," are common reasons given by women for following the old political parties.

Now, echos are not specially to be commended, but they prove at least that woman's mind can be moulded by her father, husband or brothers; and that leaves open the question why Socialists have not, as a rule, taken pains to educate their own women, while going far ahead to induce men to fall into line.

A Socialist husband recently came to me and said: "My wife has just become interested in Socialism. I will take it as a favor if you will help her all you can." Not many days afterward, the wife said: "My husband wants me interested in Socialism, but he never tells me a thing about the work, nor reads me a line from The People. And I will not ask him to, although I feel that he might." This little woman has a family and home cares and is not very strong physically. Instead of her husband reading aloud to her articles that please him and talking it over, to give her a full understanding of such matter, he makes no effort to interest her but silently reads and makes no comments whatever. He goes out to his meetings and never mentions to his wife a thing regarding the Socialist work. And still, he wants her to be a good Socialist. He is, too, a good Socialist, giving both time and money to the cause. Why is it not worth while for him to do some of his propaganda work at home? His wife can learn and understand as well as another, and when she is well grounded (not an echo as otherwise she must remain), she will do good work.

Woman is a natural extremist, and once she believes a thing she is not satisfied until she makes converts to her belief. This fact has been the stronghold of the church and temperance work.

Home propaganda is about the easiest kind and is well worth any man's effort. He should not be intolerant. That is the tool of ignorance. Even the closest relation of life should command some courtesy, and intolerance defeats itself always. A small mind and petty nature are the hall marks of an intolerant person; and in Socialism there is no room for such belittling qualities.

Combat opinions if you must, fight if you will, but let it be in the broad spirit of comradeship, and not in the snarling, scornful capitalistic manner which takes all heart, all enthusiasm out of the person using such weapons and the one against whom they are aimed. Many a man, as well as women, has been driven back from Socialist ranks by the constant intolerance of some petty Czar who fancies he or she never had to learn the rudiments of economics, and, therefore, disheartens all who do not agree with his or her dogmatic statements. This is not Socialism, which certainly is broad enough and fair enough in its teachings to make its adherents not only able but willing to share their knowledge in a spirit of toleration and courtesy. Socialism is not meant to breed an intellectual master class which is autocratic, but to give us teachers who are wise, and being wise are self-controlled enough to do good work without offense to honest workers and seekers.

And so, men should work among their women-folk in patience and tolerance, as well as among each other. No one should be driven back for want of help or because the wise are too wise and spoil their own efforts by critical and offensive intolerance displayed to those who fail to agree with them.

Propaganda work has no limit. We all need it at home and abroad. Let husbands go about it with the courtesy they would show a stranger, and wives will soon become interested and learn the economic truths that mean more to her than to men.

Woman is a double slave. She is under the same hard industrial conditions that pinch man, and she is the slave to man. This truth is too obvious to need more proof than every-day observation. But woman does not realize it or she denies it, hence propaganda work is more needed for her than for men. But beware of the tendency to brow-beat and coerce her, oh, you Socialist husbands! If you are intolerant you antagonize, and antagonism is not open to either argument nor conviction, as you should know.

Every good Socialist is valuable to the cause, none should be driven out by the autocrat who may be wiser in some ways, but who lacks good judgment and the gift of not only "saving souls" but of helping then to want to be "saved."

Woman, come into Socialism, but come prepared to teach some of our wise men that kindness and consideration are better tools with which to trim away capitalism and its wrongs than intolerance and abrupt methods that thin the ranks and breed division and discord wherever used.

Socialism should be peace on earth and good will to men—not forgetting woman.

JERSEY CITY WORKERS

HOLD ROUSING MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE MEETING.

Last Sunday, January 27, the Moyer-Haywood conference met in the National Assembly Rooms, 646 Newark avenue, Jersey City. About two hundred delegate representing somewhat over seventy local labor unions, were present. Plans were mapped out for the purpose of showing that organized labor is unanimously opposed to methods of the authorities in falsely detaining the Western Miners' officials in jail in Idaho, charged with complicity in the spectacular murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The meeting was in every respect a mighty and representative one. It distinctly illustrated that although labor may quarrel among themselves they nevertheless will stand to a man when members of their own class are conspired against.

A ways and means committee was appointed by the chairman consisting of one representative from each organization present. This committee was empowered to go ahead with the arrangements for a big mass meeting to be held Sunday, February 17. It is anticipated that the Bon-Ton or Academy of Music can be secured.

Several warm speeches were made in behalf of the imprisoned comrades, and the history of the crime was fully explained. The general committee adjourned to meet in the same hall on Sunday, February 10.

Secretary A. Cull request that all unions not represented at the conference send names and addresses of delegates to him as soon as possible. The Socialist Labor Party locals and the Industrial Workers of the World should elect delegates immediately and be present at the next meeting on February 10. at National Assembly Rooms, Jersey City, N. J. All mail addressed to A. Cull will reach him at 375 Central avenue

Frank Urbansky.

RED SUNDAY

Commemorated In Boston by Big Fanueil Hall Meeting.

Boston, January 27.—The commemoration of Red Sunday, held in Fanueil Hall, January 24, by the Socialist Labor Party, Scandinavian Socialist Club, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Socialist Party, Lithuanian Federation, American Federation, Italian Federation, the Bund, Russian Local Democrats, and the International Workingmen's Centre, commenced with a parade. Despite the zero weather about 800 workingmen and women marched from Castle Square along Tremont street to Fanueil Hall. The hall was crowded with hundreds unable to get in. Speakers in the various languages made short speeches.

Two incidents especially noteworthy happened. One was when Joseph Spiro, a member of the Socialist party, a forcible speaker, told the audience it was not sufficient to assemble once a year and decry the butchery in St. Petersburg, but that they should also arouse to the horror of the men, women and children slaughtered daily all around them in factory, mines and railroads; and to the jailing of champions of labor, like Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for asserting revolutionary unionism. The other, when Arthur Reimer, of Section Boston, S. L. P., unfurled upon the platform a large crimson banner, with the Arm and Hammer in the centre. The audience cheered to the echo, both the speech of Spiro and the flag.

BROOKLYN MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST.

Grand Moyer-Haywood Protest Mass Meeting, arranged by Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Friday night, February 15, 1907, at 8 oclock sharp.

Speakers: Miss Luella Twining, of Denver, Col., Robt. Baker, Ex-Congressman, 6th District; Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the Girl Orator, Sec'y Unity Club of N. Y.; Frank Bohn, member of I. W. W.; Chas. S. Vander Porten, economic lecturer, and other prominent speakers.